The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5688. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Points of Commissioner Wells' Forthcoming Report.

His Views on Free Trade Unchanged.

Notice of the Death of Senator Fessenden in Both Branches.

REMARKS OF LEADING SENATORS.

Present Condition of the Census Bill.

Reports from Texas—General Davis and the Entire Republican Ticket Probably Elected—Internal Revenue Penalties—The Disputes of the Staff and Line—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The House spent another well nigh fruitless day in the consideration of the Census bill, the debate being chiefly upon the question of apportionment. The Western members were more strenuous than ever in their efforts to so patch up an arrangement whereby the next election of members of Congress should occur under the new apportionment, and there was a great deal of lamentation over the injustice of keeping the great West out of the full representation to which they are now entitled by virtue of their increased numbers. But the House refused to delegate the matter of apportionment to any Executive officer, by a vote of two to one, and finally adopted General GARFIELD'S motion, striking out the four sections of the bill relating to representation, so that they might be presented in a separate bill at a subsequent period. This virtually settles the question of the possibility of electing the next Congress under the new apportionment. It cannot be done with any degree of safety or order, according to present appearances.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' FORTHCOMING REPORT.

The intimation that the report of Commissioner WELLS will be favorable to the Free Traders, because the Free Trade League propose to print it for circulation after it is issued, does that gentleman injustice. No one knows the contents of the report, and if the League have resolved to circulate it they have done so without consulting Mr. WELLS. He will no doubt argue in favor of the removal of excessive tariff rates without in any way advocating free trade. I have authority for saying that the report will occupy substantially the same grounds as that of last year. One of its marked peculiarities, however, will be that it takes and analyzes in detail the results and workings of the great leading industries of the country, showing, for example, in the case of the boot and shoe industry, the exact cost of a boot or shoe under the present system of currency and taxation, and what it might be under a different system. Mr. WELLS has always maintained that free trade is an impossibility with the present requirement of the Government for revenue. The chief ground on which he has urged the removal of duties has been that home industry might be benefited through a cheapening of certain of its primary elements.

THE MEMORY OF SENATOR FESSENDEN.

The announcement of the death, and the eulogies on the character and life of the late Mr. FESSENDEN, formed the feature of the Senate proceedings to-day. At an early hour the galleries were filled with a refined and cultured audience of both sexes, who were drawn thither to hear the estimate by his associates of the departed statesman. The Chaplain, in his prayer, alluded to the sad event more by suggestion than actual mention, and in a measure prepared the Senate and the audience for what was to follow. After ten minutes of usual routine work, the presentation of petitions, introduction of bills and resolutions and reports from committees, Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, who, by gubernatorial appointment, succeeds Mr. FESSENDEN, announced the death of his predecessor in measured terms and slow. Mr. MORRILL glanced at the leading points in the life of the deceased, and paid him the highest tribute as a man, as a friend, a statesman and a citizen. Mr. SUMNER, Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, Mr. CATTELL, Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. DAVIS and Mr. VICKERS followed in feeling and eloquent words, and, after the adoption of the usual resolution, the Senate adjourned at 3 P. M.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

General W. T. CLARK, member of Congress elect from Texas, has arrived in the city. He says there can be no doubt whatever of the election of General DAVIS and of the whole Republican ticket, and, further, that the dispatches from Houston to the New-Orleans papers are unreliable.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE PENALTIES.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate today instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the penalties of the Internal Revenue act of July 20, 1868. These penalties relate to the forfeiture, fine and imprisonment of those persons who shall be found engaged in illicit distillation, &c., or in defrauding the revenue in any way, in the articles of tobacco, snuff, cigars, and also in the matter of stamping, rectifying, &c.

THE STAFF AND LINE DISPUTES.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have determined to call for the report of the recent Board of Officers on the staff and line disputes in the navy, which is now in the possession of Secretary ROBESON. It is understood that most of the purported synopses of this report which have from time to time appeared in print are incorrect in many essential particulars.

REWARD OFFERED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day authorized the offer of a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the distiller who killed United States Deputy Marshal MOONEY, at Sedalia, Mo., last week.

THE WALL-STREET SWINDLE.

The recent Wall-street swindling operation attracts much attention here, where the principal actor, Mr. W. E. GRAY, was quite well known. It is simple justice to a grief-stricken family to state that they have never had the slightest suspicion that their son and brother was not pursuing the same upright, honorable course of which his religious, moral and business education had given so much promise. When he left his home, some two years ago, to accept a position in New-York, he carried with him the respect and confidence of all who knew him; and it is not at all strange that letters from influential people here should have recommended him, for every one who knew EDGAR GRAY, thought well of him. Reared among the strongest moral and most refining influences, he should have been proof to the temptation of Wall-street; but, like many others, he was not. The family here is one of the most highly respected in the City, Dr. GRAY having won a national reputation as Chaplain of the Senate, and as the loyal and Christian pastor of the E-street Baptist Church of this city, while his wife and daughters have been known for their benevolence and kindness to all classes and conditions. Crushed as they are by this calamity, and influential as is their position, the public need have no fear that they will for one moment stand between the alleged criminal and his just punishment.

THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The Senate District of Columbia Committee agreed to report to-morrow the National Expositional bill, but with several important amendments. The sixteenth section provided that an appropriation should be made by Congress to aid the undertaking. This the Committee have stricken out, and have also decided not to allow the extension of the franking privilege to the Exposition. The features of the bill allowing the taxation of property are allowed to stand.

KANSAS CORN.

In the Committee room of Public Lands of the Senate some specimens of Kansas corn are on exhibition, which are regarded as the finest yet produced. What is claimed as specially noteworthy is the length of the grain, which is nearly three-quarters of an inch, and as close as it is possible to pack it. The cob is very large, and the yield to the acre is about 112 bushels.

MEETING OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

The Foreign Relations Committee held their first meeting to-day, and discussed several of the nominations which are now before them. The list was taken up and favorable reports were made on nearly all of the nominees. Four or five were, however, laid aside for further consideration, and among them the name of J. RUSSELL JONES as Minister to Belgium.

MR. SUMNER'S FREE BANKING BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee met to-day and discussed both Mr. SUMNER'S Free Banking bill and the International Coinage bill, but no definite conclusion was reached on either measure.

PERSONAL.

Secretary FISH entertained at dinner to-night the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. There was a very full attendance, General BANKS, the Chairman of the House Committee, being the most notable absentee. Judge ORTH, of Indiana, was Acting Chairman in his stead. The honors of the table were dispensed by the Secretary of State, aided by Mrs. FISH and her daughter, Mrs. SIDNEY WEBSTER.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL has addressed the following letter to Hon. ALEXANDER RAMSEY and Hon. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH, the Chairmen respectively of the Senate and House Committees on Post Offices and Post Roads:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1869.

SIR: Referring to so much of my annual report as relates to the question of abolishing the franking privilege, I have the honor to state as a matter of interesting information that I have been officially advised by the Director-General of Posts at Berlin that the entire system of franking for the North German postal jurisdiction has been regulated by a recent law which goes into effect on the 1st of January next, by the provisions of which official correspondence in matters of the interior State service in the North German Union and proceeding from the State authorities is made subject to postage, and to enable the officers of the Government to prepay official letters the North German Post Department has prepared a new kind of stamp for their use, specimens of which have been forwarded to this Department. The fact that the North German Confederation, with its comparatively limited grants of the franking privilege, has found it necessary to abolish official franks, furnishes an additional argument (if any be required) for the passage by Congress of a similar law removing from our postal system this incongruous and anomalous feature, which has grown into an evil of greater magnitude in this country than in Germany. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Owing to the non-reception of certain printed documents, the Committee on Reconstruction have postponed the further consideration of the Virginia question until Saturday. The Committee have taken no action in the case of Georgia.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The contested election cases of VAN WYCK *vs.* GREEN, of New-York, and COVODE *vs.* FOSTER, of Pennsylvania, were argued before the Committee on Elections to-day, and then referred to sub-committees.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Instructions have been sent to the Register of the Land Office at Austin, Nevada, that it is not necessary that preëmption settlers should make their declaratory statements before the register in person, as in sparsely-settled States and Territories it would entail unnecessary expense on the settler, but that it is sufficient and proper if their statements are witnessed or certified to by any officer competent to administer oaths, and transmitted to the Register by mail or by the hands of a trustworthy agent, the settler being responsible for its non-receipt, as the declaratory statement does not become valid until received at the proper land office. Instructions have been issued to the district land officer at Menasha, Lacrosse, Bayfield, Stevenspoint and Eau Claire, Wis., for a withdrawal of the lands on account of the grant for a road from Portage, Berlin or Doty's Island to Bayfield, and from thence to Superior. It is said that the withdrawal is based on a map filed by the Portage, Winnebago and Superior Railroad Company, which has been accepted by the Department.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1871.

The Senate Committee of the District of Columbia to-day agreed to report a bill to encourage and promote the International Exhibition in Washington in 1871.

THE STAND CASK ORDER.

The Secretary of the New-York Liquor Dealers' Association was at the office of the Internal Revenue to-day and made an argument before Solicitor SMITH and Deputy Commissioner DOUGLASS, urging a modification of the recent orders from Commissioner DELANO, concerning the use of stand casks, and requirement of compounders and rectifiers under the laws.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court the case of the Providence Rubber Company against CHARLES GOODYEAR, executor of CHARLES GOODYEAR, deceased, the Union India Rubber Company and the Phœnix Rubber Company, on an appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island, was taken up and will occupy two or three days in the argument. The case involves the validity of the extension of the Goodyear patent, which it is alleged was obtained by fraud upon the Commissioner, and many other minor questions. The argument was commenced by Mr. PAYNE for the appellants.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to increase the mail steamship service between the United States and China and Japan, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

It authorizes the Postmaster-General to increase the ocean mail service between San Francisco and the ports of China and Japan, to a semi-monthly service, upon the best terms and conditions that can be obtained, but not to exceed the rate of compensation authorized by the act of Feb. 17, 1865, establishing a monthly mail service.

Also, a bill to fix the Western terminus of the Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

It permits the Western Pacific Railroad Company to occupy for depot purposes so much of Yerba Buena Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, as may be designated by the General of the Army and Secretary of War, as not required in time of peace for military purposes. Said privilege to be suspended in time of war or imminent danger.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution, which was agreed to,

That the Committee on Finance inquire and report whether it be not advisable to reduce the penalties mentioned in the Internal Revenue act of July 20, 1868.

Mr. COLE submitted a resolution

That the Finance Committee inquire into the expediency of imposing a tax of $1 a gallon upon all distilled spirits; and also into the expediency of collecting the tax upon all distilled spirits by taxing the capacity of the stills.

At his request it was suffered to lie on the table.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a joint resolution extending for two years the time for the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. THURMAN presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Ohio rejecting the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

THE LATE SENATOR FESSENDEN.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, announced the death of WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, late Senator from that State. Mr. MORRILL said his loss was the occasion of a great public sorrow. In all the positions so worthily held by him, he was distinguished for skilled and graceful oratory, and for the comprehension and maturity of his opinions. The class of questions which arose simultaneously with his advent to the Senate afforded an opportunity for the exhibition of those powers of analysis, logic and invective, which had rarely been surpassed. Whatever might be said of his constitutional conservatism, he was by the native simplicity of his tastes, his education and habits of life, and better still by his enlightened sense of justice and hatred of wrong, always an able and fearless advocate, of civil and religious liberty. His influence upon the policy of the country during its eventful struggle, was conspicuous. Thoroughly anti-slavery in sentiment, he consistently opposed any compromise with slavery. His success and influence were from the inherent energy of his mental constitution. Not a theorist, nor attracted by novelties, his character rested upon the granite basis of lofty public virtue and private integrity. Through all his public life there shines the lustre of a noble manhood, and disinterested devotion to worthy ends and aims. In conclusion he submitted the usual resolutions of respect to his memory, and that the Senate wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Mr. SUMNER said: Of the present Senate only one beside himself were left of those who witnessed Mr. FESSENDEN'S entry into the Senate. The condition of the country at that time, with its exciting incidents, in the struggle for freedom, tested the spirit and indomitable character of the newcomer almost immediately, while the result was such as to convince all present of the courage and ability of one who soon ranked among the foremost of the statesmen of the North. Of perfect integrity and austere in virtue, he was not beset by those temptations which too often infest the avenues of public life. His discharge of the immense trust reposed in him during the war as Secretary of the Treasury, his extraordinary powers in debate were eloquently referred to.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he desired to contribute some token of his affection and regard for the deceased. Purity of character, high integrity, love of honor, and of country, were marked features of the late Senator. A practical matter of fact man he was, laborious and careful, in debate direct and decisive. During his Senatorial experience, notwithstanding frequent personal disputes between others, Mr. FESSENDEN was never known to be involved in a quarrel. Scrupulous, zealous of honor, of government, some attributed to him an austerity as an official which did not belong to him. As a man, as an individual, he was full of sympathy, kindness, and charity. The speaker touchingly referred to his own personal loss in his deprivation of the companionship of one to whom he had often gone for counsel, and whose opinions he had respected.

Mr. ANTHONY said that to the deceased had been accorded, by general consent, a place second to none. The utterance of his praise, proceeded from deliberate judgments of those who had been intimately associated with him. The great weight which his councils had always received in the Senate, the uniform respect awarded them, and the conspicuous positions to which he had been assigned, were evidences of the superiority and excellence of his character. The deceased never resorted to the arts sometimes made use of to promote popularity. His was an intellectual consciousness. His self-reliance was so characteristic as to create an impression that he was indifferent to public praise or censure. For that public opinion which was manufactured to order the deceased had the greatest contempt. Though under free institutions prudent statesmen could not entirely forget at times the necessity of being politicians, or of conceding something to the political organization which they believed to be identified with the best interests of the country. For the deliberate sentiment of the country Mr. FESSENDEN had the highest respect, and even to that, he would not yield his honest opinion, but differed with it reluctantly. Underlying his integrity and independence, he was gifted in a large degree with the no less essential element of common sense upon which, as a basis of enduring granite, arose the superstructure of his character.

Mr. WILLIAMS referred to the high moral character of the lamented Senator which was invariably above suspicion. Through all the seductions of a long public career, he came down to his grave a pure and honest man. In intellect, he towered above his fellows, though ever cautious and prudent, his great concern in legislation being its effect upon the safety and well-being of the country. An especial feature of his character was his avoidance of everything of a sensational character. His speeches were destitute of pomposity. Plain and unaffected in manner and habit, so was he in speech. His clearness of expression was most intense, and carried conviction with it. His reverence for things of the past had been called conservatism; but, after all, the records would show him to have been the friend of all those great moral reforms in the Government which had redeemed and purified the Republic.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, regretted the loss of one of the country's wisest statesmen as well as of a trusted personal friend. His sagacious judgment, unswerving independence of character, and unassailable integrity, were well known to the country, and rarely had he beheld a man who, while courageous and thoroughly able, was so exceedingly modest and retiring in natural disposition. His energy and industry in pushing forward the business of the Senate afforded an opportunity for proof of his ability to grapple successfully with the gravest issues. His private life was in strict conformity with his public virtues. The speaker referred at length to the administration of the Treasury by the deceased, and his connection with the events of an extended political career.

Mr. CATTELL, of New-Jersey; Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire; Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, and Mr. VICKERS, of Maryland, also eulogized the character of the lamented Senator, and

Mr. HAMLIN, in an allusion to his early intimacy with the deceased, said that he had been a student at law in the office of Mr. FESSENDEN, and for a time practiced in the same Court with him; afterward serving with him in the Legislature of Maine, and again for many years with him in the National Senate. The purity of Mr. FESSENDEN'S life challenged and commanded the admiration of all who knew him, and furnished an example worthy of imitation. Of all those who constituted the Senate upon the speaker's entrance into it, but a single one, his honored friend, the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. CAMERON,) now remained. WEBSTER, CALHOUN and BENTON had passed away, and their successors, Senators whose names stood among the highest on the roll of Senatorial fame, had slowly followed them; but among them were those whose names would be remembered as long as the Republic existed. In this list was to be added the name of Mr. FESSENDEN; and there it would remain as one of our great American statesmen.

The resolutions of respect proposed by Senator MORRILL, of Maine, were then adopted; when, on motion of Senator HAMLIN, at 3:10 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. PAINE—To authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the Northern lakes and Atlantic seaboard of the approach and force of storms.

The bill recites that the record of the marine disasters on the Northern lakes for 1868 and 1869 shows that in 1868 there were 1,164 casualties, involving a loss of life of 321, and of property of $3,114,000; and that in 1869 there were 1,914, with a loss of 209 lives and $4,160,000 worth of property; that in 1868 there were totally lost 105 vessels of the value of $1,207,300, and in 1869 there were 126 vessels lost of the value of $1,414,200. It recites further that scientific observations have already shown that the course of storms in the United States is generally from the west to the east, and have made known their rate of progress by the preceding changes of the barometer; and that a large proportion of the loss of life and property by marine disasters on the Northern lakes might be avoided by timely notice to mariners of approaching storms. It therefore requires the Secretary of War to have the necessary meteorological observations made at the military stations in the interior of the continent and on the great Northern lakes, and to give notice on the lakes and the Atlantic coast, by telegraph, of the approach and force of storms.

By Mr. TANNER—To annex West Haven, Benson and Windmill Point to the District of Champlain, New-York.

By Mr. COWLES—Appropriating $87,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Pulneyville, New-York.

By Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, for furnishing at the cost of the War Department, clothing to needy and indigent soldiers, sailors and marines in Soldiers' Homes.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered:

By Mr. GETZ—

That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the officers of collectors, assessors and other agents of the Internal Revenue Department, and of apportioning the amount of tax required to be raised from domestic sources among the several States in proportion to their population.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin:

That the Secretary of the Navy furnish a copy of contracts made by the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting with J. Abcassis, of Lisbon, Portugal, for coal, olive oil or other naval supplies, and information as to the character of Mr. Abcassis, with such explanation as may have been made by the officers entering into such contracts.

Adopted.

By Mr. COX, declaring—

That the American people learn with horror and indignation of the treatment of American citizens held as political prisoners under the English Government; that no language is adequate to condemn such treatment, and urging on the national Executive the imperative duty of immediate intervention in their behalf.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ARCHER:

That the Secretary of the Navy furnish copies of the record, proceedings, and all papers, &c., on the subject of the line and staff rank in the Navy.

Adopted.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. WARD asked and obtained leave to have printed and recommitted to the Committee on Reconstruction, a bill pending for the admission of Virginia to representation in Congress, upon certain fundamental conditions.

The conditions are that the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in that State who are entitled to a vote by the Constitution thereof, now to be recognized, or of the right to sit upon juries, or of a right to an equal participation in the school fund and school privileges as now recognized by such Constitution; provided that any alteration of such Constitution may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters.

ALASKA.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, presented a report from the Agent of the Treasury Department in Alaska in relation to the disposition to be made of the two fur-seal bearing islands, giving a plan by which it is supposed that $500,000 a year can be made by the Government off those islands. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Messrs. KELLEY, MYERS and O'NEILL presented petitions of the Philadelphia letter carriers for an increased compensation.

Mr. NEELY presented a memorial of the National Colored Labor Convention, praying

That the surveyed public lands in the Southern States may be subdivided into tracts of forty acres each, and that any freedman who shall settle on one of said subdivided tracts, and cultivate the same for one year, shall receive a patent for the same, the title of said land to vest in the settler and his heirs, and to be inalienable for the period of ten years from the date of the entry; and further, that the grants of public lands made by the Government to railroad corporations of the Southern States, and forfeited by reason of noncompliance with the conditions annexed to such grants, be not revived, but that the lands embraced into such lapsed grants be brought within the operation of the Homestead act.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The President sent a message to the House announcing that he had approved and signed the bill "For the removal of political disabilities from a large number of persons."

THE CENSUS BILL.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the Census bill, and the discussion was resumed and continued at considerable length on the amendments offered yesterday by Messrs. JUDD and COBURN, providing for an apportionment of representation next August. Mr. COBURN withdrew his amendment, so as to admit a test vote to be had on Mr. JUDD'S amendment. Finally the discussion was closed and a vote was taken, and Mr. JUDD'S amendment was rejected—yeas, 54; nays, 96.

Mr. GARFIELD then moved to strike out section 24, which proposed to fix the number of Representatives. He thought it wiser to leave the whole matter of apportionment out of the bill, and let that be reported in another bill, which could also provide as to the manner and time of electing members of the House.

Mr. ALLISON inquired of Mr. GARFIELD whether he proposed to introduce such a bill during the present session?

Mr. GARFIELD replied that he certainly did.

After discussion the motion was agreed to, and the section was struck out.

The section (No. 26) which requires the statistics of railroad and canal companies, and of the coastwise trade, and lake and inland river navigation, having been reached, Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment requiring similar statistics from express, telegraph, and life, fire and marine insurance companies. In reference to life insurance companies, Mr. GARFIELD stated that they based all their calculations on mortality tables; that they were more than 100 years old, and that the average duration of life had increased considerably since then. Their profits were so great that one of the great life insurance companies of New-York had just completed one of the most magnificent marble palaces that the City exhibited.

Mr. WOODWARD remarked that if the statement which he had seen as to the profits of life insurance companies in this country were true, that business had become one of the most stupendous frauds ever practiced.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered an amendment, requiring statistics to be also procured of the business of bankers and brokers. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. COX, in reference to the section and amendment, expressed the opinion that the bill was overloaded with inquisitorial requirements, far beyond what had been contemplated by those who had made the Constitution, or by those who had administered it, with regard to taking the census. He was amazed to see the wonderful particularity with which the railroad interest was to be inquired into. He heard the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GARFIELD) say that they were going to grapple with that mammoth business and bring it to its knees, and stop its high charges for transportation. What did the gentlemen propose to do when they got all this information? Did they propose Federal legislation? If they should do something for the people by Federal legislation let them stop granting subsidies and lands to railroads which had already received 180,000,000 acres of land worth $230,000,000 in various other ways. Why did these gentlemen on every occasion vote down cheap labor, and cheap bread, in voting against a reciprocity? All this information sought for, and all the reasons given for it, were empty words; but he wanted to see acts for the relief of the people.

Mr. PETERS inquired whether most of the land grants were not made in 1856, and whether the gentleman himself did not vote for them?

Mr. COX said he did not vote for them, nor had he voted for the Pacific Railroad grants.

Mr. PETERS asked whether it was not a Democratic Congress that had made those grants?

Mr. COX replied that there had not been a Democratic Congress since 1863.

Mr. SCOFIELD added that there never would be again.

Mr. COX asked Mr. GARFIELD what he proposed to do by Federal action when he got all this information?

Mr. GARFIELD replied that it was quite sufficient for the present to get light. He had no ultra purpose on the subject, except what was expressed on the very face of the bill itself, to require those corporations to make an exhibit of their doings, so that the country might know how much was paid for transportation and where the money went.

Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment to Mr. GARFIELD'S amendment, requiring information to be obtained of the amount of United States Government bonds held by corporations and individuals.

Mr. UPSON offered a substitute, requiring information as to United States bonds held by corporations, executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, and by individuals.

Mr. GARFIELD said he would be glad to get that information, but the Census Committee had come to the conclusion that it would be useless to attempt to get it. It could not be got.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR FESSENDEN.

Pending the discussion, at 3:15 o'clock, a message was received from the Senate announcing its proceedings in reference to the death of Senator FESSENDEN. Eulogies of the late Senator were pronounced by Messrs. LYNCH, PETERS, HALE, BROOKS, of New-York, and DAWES, after which the House adjourned.

The Last Wall-Street Swindle—Discovery of an Altered United States Bond.

The whereabouts of GRAY and PRATT, the brokers who altered securities and obtained loans upon them to so large an amount, have not yet been discovered; but the detectives are after them. A United States Registered ten-thousand-dollar bond, deposited in the hands of VERMILYE & Co. as collateral, was submitted to the inspection of Sub-Treasury officials, but they were rather undecided about it. Mr. MACKAY, the junior partner of the firm of VERMILYE & Co., went to Washington to have the bond identified by the Treasury Department, and telegraphs that though the bond is genuine the power of attorney attached is an alteration. Some other name has been erased and that of W. E. GREY substituted. It is the general impression that this bond is a stolen one, this being the only way in which such a bond could be disposed of.

The office of GRAY is still in the hands of the Sheriff. Mr. EUGENE FINCK, who innocently acted as a representative of GRAY & Co. on the Stock Exchange, was before the Committee to give evidence in regard to GRAY & Co. H. G. MARQUAND denies that GRAY was once in the employ of H. G. MARQUAND & DIMOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The Regents of the University of California have resolved to abolish all fees after April 6, 1870, and declare the institution free to applicants from all countries. The Regents ask for a law to organize a preparatory department.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Presents to the Pope—Peter's Pence in Ten Years, a Hundred Millions of Francs—A Spanish Deputy Ordered to Leave France—The Rinderpest in a London Cattle Show.

ROME, Dec. 14.—The Bishops have brought a great number of addresses and presents to the Pope from the faithful in all parts of the world. It is officially stated that since 1859 the Holy See has received 100,000,000 francs from the contributions of Peter's pence....The Empress EUGENIE has written a letter to the Pope expressing her regret at not being able to visit His Holiness.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—The Carlists are very active on the French and Portuguese frontiers.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—PAUL ANGELO, a Deputy to the Spanish Cortes, and fugitive from Spain, has been ordered to leave France.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—A gunshop in this city was entered last night by persons unknown, and its owner shot. The assassins escaped. Another gunshop was entered shortly afterward. The owner was fired at, and a number of pistols were taken away.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The steamer *Monarch*, having the remains of Mr. PEABODY on board, has not yet put to sea, owing to the prevalence of a heavy gale....Much alarm has been created by the sudden breaking out of the rinderpest in the great cattle show in this city.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.—The officers of the Inman line steamship *City of Brussels*, Captain KENNEDY, which has just arrived here, claim that she has made the fastest Transatlantic passage on record. The *City of Brussels* left New-York on Saturday, the 4th inst., and arrived off Queenstown early on Sunday, the 12th.

CUBA.

Skirmishes Between the Spanish and Insurgents—The Crew of the Lillian.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—Late intelligence from the Eastern Department has been received in this city, giving accounts of several skirmishes which lately took place between the troops and the insurgents near the towns of Santiago de Cuba, El Cobre and Holguin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The following telegram was received by the Secretary of the Navy to-day:

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 13.

The *Powhatan* arrived here last evening from Nassau with thirty-six men of the *Lillian* expedition. The *Severn* arrived this morning. The *Powhatan* sails this afternoon for Philadelphia.

C. H. POOR, Rear-Admiral.

CANADA.

The New-York Drawback Frauds Case—The Question of Jurisdiction.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 14.—The case of CALDWELL, who was committed for extradition, has been again before the Court. Judge COURSOL ruled that the decision of Judge MONDELET, on the application to him for a writ of *habeas corpus*, was final, so far as he (Judge COURSOL) was concerned, and therefore he dismissed the motion for the prisoner's discharge. The point raised, and which was decided unfavorably to the prisoner, was as to whether a warrant granted by a Quebec Court could take effect in Ontario. If not, then the prisoner was not lawfully in custody.

Later—An Appeal to the Full Court of Queen's Bench.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 14.—The Caldwell case is indefinitely postponed, his counsel having petitioned the Queen's Bench at Quebec to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, preparatory to an appeal against Judge MONDELET'S recent decision as to jurisdiction. The application will be argued at Quebec to-morrow before the full bench of the Court of Queen's Bench, now in session there.

POLITICAL.

The Kentucky Senatorship—The Nebraska Legislature—The Indiana Republicans—A Charter Election.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—One ballot was had for United States Senator at Frankfort to-day, without choice. In the Senate the vote stood: Stevenson, 13; McCreery, 12; Turner, 6; Boone, 2; Finley, (Rep.,) 2; Rice, 2. In the House: Stevenson, 34; McCreery, 34; Turner, 11; Finley, 8; King, 3; Rice, 3; Beck, 2. McCreery will probably be elected to-morrow, as a majority of the scattering votes are known to be for him.

It is claimed at Frankfort that STEVENSON received very nearly his full strength to-day, while MCCREERY will eventually be supported by a large majority of those numbered among the scattering votes. WINTER SMITH was nominated in the House, but he was withdrawn at his own request.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—An official dispatch from Omaha says: Parties from Lincoln report Governor BUTLER wavering whether to call an extra session of the Nebraska Legislature. While there is no doubt that he is anxious to have the Fifteenth Amendment ratified, there is a great pressure against calling an extra session made by the citizens south of the Platte, who fear that the members from north of the Platte will take the opportunity to pass measures beneficial to that section.....The Wyoming Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—The Republican State Central Committee have issued a call for a Convention on the 22d of February.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The charter election in this city took place to-day, and resulted in the election of Z. B. BRIDGES, Republican, Mayor, and a Republican Common Council, Collector, three Republican Supervisors and three Republican Assessors.

The Alabama Legislature—Railroad Bills—Female Suffrage in Tennessee.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 14.—To-day the Senate discussed, without definite action, the Omnibus Railroad bill. It proposes to issue State bonds to the amount of several millions of dollars, for which the State is to hold the second mortgage bonds of the roads, and to indorse to the extent of several millions more the bonds of several other roads, for which the State is to hold their first mortgage bonds. It is thought the bill cannot pass, although there are strong influences pushing it. Both Houses of the Legislature will adjourn to-morrow, until the 10th of January.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 14.—In the House to-day the Special Committee made majority and minority reports, one for and the other against the adoption of the resolution to request the Constitutional Convention to grant the elective franchise to women. The reports and resolution were tabled.

The Avondale Relief Fund—The Treasurer's Report.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 14.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Avondale Relief Fund, held at Plymouth yesterday, Treasurer GAYLORD reported that the receipts amounted to $100,077 32, of which $76,635 72 had been invested, and $12,727 64 distributed among those entitled to the benefits of the fund, leaving a balance on hand of $10,713 76. In addition to the above, GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, has $26,000 deposited on call at six per cent. interest. The total contributions collected as above are $126,077 32.

The Western Distillers' Association—Suggestions.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—Delegates from the Third, Sixth and Twelfth Ohio; the Fourth and Fifth Indiana, and the Sixth Kentucky Collection Districts, met in this city yesterday afternoon and formed an association under the title of the "Western Distillers' Association." The objects are to protect the interests of the Government, fix the value of the products, retain the present law if possible, and recommend to Congress legislation to prevent frauds. A resolution was passed protesting against the proposed change of the fermenting period to forty-eight hours; also that the Executive Committee lay the result of experiments on the short process of fermentation before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The meeting adjourned *sine die*. Mr. JOHN GERDE, of Cincinnati, presided.

THE EAST.

Rumored Defalcation in a Boston Bank—Fatal Accident—Death of a Prominent Citizen of Connecticut.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The *Evening Journal* mentions a rumored defalcation of some $50,000 at the Howard National Bank. The defalcation was discovered during an official examination of the affairs of the bank by the Government Commissioner. The person held accountable for the deficiency has probably been engaged in the peculation a long time. The loss will not affect the capital of the bank....An explosion of naphtha to-day, at No. 19 Hawley-street, severely burned U. C. DRAKE, manufacturer of portable gas machines, and severely injured several of his workmen....WILLIAM ADAMS, of Andover, Mass., a brakeman on the Boston and Maine Railroad, slipped from the top of a car at South Newmarket this morning, and was instantly killed.

LYME, Conn., Dec. 14.—Hon. HENRY M. WAITE, formerly Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut, died at his residence in this city, to-day, at 1 o'clock.

FIRES.

A Morocco Factory in Charlestown, Mass., Burned—Fire in Aurora, Ind.—Hotel Burned at Point Levi, Quebec.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The morocco factory of C. C. PERKINS, in Charlestown, including the machinery and a portion of the stock, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is 20,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 14.—The Griswell Building, occupied by the First National Bank of Aurora, Ind., was burned last evening, together with Mr. GRIGGS' livery stable adjacent. The Griswell Building was insured for $7,000.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 14.—A destructive fire broke out at Point Levi, last night, by which a large hotel and two other buildings were destroyed.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14.—The residence of RALFE SAUNDERS, late Collector of Internal Revenue, was destroyed by fire last night, together with the furniture. Loss, $10,000.

Female Suffrage in Massachusetts—Meeting at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 14.—A gathering of the friends of female suffrage is in session in this city. The meeting this morning was called to order by S. S. FOSTER, and Judge HENRY CHAPIN was chosen President. JULIA WARD HOWE made an address on the general subject of "Woman Suffrage." In the afternoon a general discussion as to whether the terms tyrant, &c., should not be applied to the opposers of female suffrage, growing out of a sentiment of a milder nature, expressed in the resolutions. The evening session was devoted to the further discussion of the resolutions, and to addresses by advocates of the reform. The Convention will continue in session, day and evening, to-morrow. The attendance to-day was large.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 14.—Officers MOORE and MOOREHEAD this morning attempted to arrest WILLIAM, *alias* Snibbs, ARNOLD and LEONARD HARTMEN, professional thieves, who drew their revolvers and resisted. MOORE was shot through the shoulder, and MOOREHEAD in the head. The wound of the latter is dangerous. HARTMAN was accidentally shot in the leg by his companion ARNOLD, while attempting to shoot another officer. The thieves were arrested, and will be tried to-morrow, and probably sent to the Penitentiary on Saturday.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 14.—The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State to-night elected THOMAS F. OWENS, of Norfolk, Grand Master; WILLIAM L. MAULE, of Richmond, Deputy Grand Master; ROBERT E. WITHERS, of Lynchburg, Senior Warden; WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, Junior Warden; THOMAS N. DUDLEY, of Richmond, Grand Treasurer; Dr. JOHN DOVE, of Richmond, Grand Secretary; WILLIAM B. TALLIFERRO, of Gloucester, Senior Deacon; Judge RICHARDS PARKER, Junior Deacon.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—PETER GELDREICH, the supposed murderer of his wife and child near Troy, Ind., in November, was acquitted after a three days' trial. Since his acquittal he has become a raving maniac.....A party of 100 armed men took two negroes out of the Richmond, Ky., jail on Sunday night, and hung one and whipped the other, and sent him back to jail.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A letter from General SPINNER, addressed to JOHN ELWELL, Esq., of Ottawa, Iowa, on the currency and kindred subjects, has just been published.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 14.—CORNELIUS C. DONOHUE, of Titusville, Penn., to-day obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court against the Erie Railway Company of $80,000 for damages sustained at the Mast Hope disaster.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—The arrangements for the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which will take place here to-morrow, are complete. The indications are that a large number of officers and soldiers will be in attendance.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The office of the Northern Central Railroad Company in this city was broken into last night, the safe blown open and $13,000 in checks and drafts, and $500 in greenbacks stolen.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 14.—It has been raining here for the past twenty-four hours, and the river is rising.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 14.—Governor GEARY has withdrawn his official order for the execution of Dr. SCHOEPPE, pending action of the Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—NEAL MCLAUGHLIN, who was on trial for complicity in the Brooks assassination case, was to-day found guilty.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 14.—The races have been postponed on account of the bad weather.

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

Inauguration Exercises—Remarks by Judge Barrett and W. C. Bryant, and Singing by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.

The theatre of the Union League Club was filled with a fashionable audience of ladies and gentlemen last evening on the occasion of the inaugural ceremonies of the Hahnemann Hospital, an institution recently organized in this City, located in East Fifty-fifth-street, and under the management of homeopathists. Dr. JOHN F. GRAY, the first homeopathic physician who practiced in this City, presided, and among those who occupied seats upon the stage were WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Judge BARRETT, Comptroller CONNOLLY and others. After a few introductory remarks by Dr. GRAY, explanatory of the objects for which the entertainment was given, and a prayer by Rev. Mr. KITTREDGE, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, who had kindly lent the aid of her talents for the occasion, was introduced and sang "La Fioraja," which was rapturously encored.

Judge GEORGE E. BARRETT, the President of the Hospital, then delivered the inaugural address, which consisted mainly of a sketch of the life of HAHNEMANN, the founder of homeopathy. HAHNEMANN, he said, was led to adopt the idea of *similia similibus curantur*, which forms the leading principle of homeopathy, by certain experiments upon the properties of quinine. The first homeopathic hospital was founded in Leipsic in 1833. HAHNEMANN was twice married, and died at the age of 88. The speaker regarded him as one of the greatest geniuses and most extraordinary men the world had ever produced. With reference to the new school of medicine founded by him, he considered it a strong point in its favor and one that distinguished it from all other schools, that it professed to cure disease by fixed rules and in accordance with an established law. Another point in its favor, in his opinion was, that it required no diagnosis of disease, and therefore if the nature of the disease was mistaken no disastrous results could follow. Homeopathy only consulted symptoms, which could never be mistaken; and it was of little consequence what the disease was. With reference to the infinitesimal doses of homeopathy, which with many was an obstacle to faith in the system, he did not consider the effects alleged to be produced by them as strange or unworthy of belief in view of the well-known effects often produced upon the human system by what appeared to be totally inadequate causes. Judge BARRETT concluded his address with a few remarks commendatory of the new hospital which they had met to inaugurate.

Mr. BRYANT followed with a few words of indorsement of the homeopathic school of medicine, and of the hospital about to be founded under its auspices. After the new hospital was in operation, it could then be seen which of the two schools of medicine was most efficacious. He had been a believer in the new system for twenty-eight years, during which he had observed its results with considerable care, and he was satisfied that it was the most efficacious system of medicine in vogue.

At the close of Mr. BRYANT'S remarks, Miss KELLOGG sang with great effect "Coming Through the Rye" and "Home Sweet Home," and the audience were dismissed with the benediction.

THE HACKENSACK MURDER.

Trials of William Dickey and David D. Eckerson in the Bergen County, N. J., Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In the Bergen County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge BEDLE presiding, on Monday the trial of WILLIAM DICKEY for the murder of his wife and her alleged paramour was commenced; but an adjournment was necessitated by the absence of witnesses. It was accordingly set down for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The trial of DAVID D. ECKERSON, Jr., for the murder at Pascack in October last, of a companion named PETER STOKUM, was commenced.

The murder with which ECKERSON stands charged ranks among the most revolting tragedies enacted of late years in this vicinity. The victim, PETER STOKUM, was an oyster basket maker, employed by a man named PETER WORTENDYKE, at Pascack. On the 16th of October last he and ECKERSON met in a saloon kept by WORTENDYKE, and after drinking frequently left together. The next day STOKUM'S lifeless body, bruised and mangled, was found in a field, and ECKERSON acknowledged having kicked and beaten him. STOKUM had, according to this confession, stumbled over a stone and fallen. His companion made an effort to lift him to his feet again, but tried in vain. Concluding that his fall had stunned him, or that he was asleep, ECKERSON endeavored to kick him into consciousness. When he found that kicks were not sufficiently effective he took the prostrate man by the ears and struck the back of his head until he had fractured the skull against the sharp edge of a protruding rock. This proving no more effective than the kicks, ECKERSON gave up the task as useless and proceeded homeward. This is the substance of the statement made by the accused.

The little court room in which the trial is progressing was yesterday filled with attentive auditors. In the midst of these the accused sat with singular unconcern. He was apparently more interested in opening the shells of the peanuts which he was eating with mathematical nicety, and in scanning the features and dresses of the ladies, who clustered in one corner of the room, than in the life-and-death problem which the Court was solemnly endeavoring to solve.

After the Prosecuting Attorney had delivered his opening address, Mrs. CATHARINE WORTENDYKE testified that the deceased and ECKERSON left her husband's saloon together, as above stated; she could not tell whether they were intoxicated; STOKUM looked so.

GEO. H. JONES testified to the finding of the body, and JAMES P. WORTENDYKE corroborated his testimony and that of Mrs. WORTENDYKE. He also said:

Eckerson and I went into my barroom on Saturday, the 16th October; Stokum came in soon afterward; they took drinks together, and then sat down together; Eckerson then commenced fooling with Stokum; he tried to get his hand into Stokum's pocket; Stokum got away, but Eckerson went to him again, and took from his pocket a box containing $5 in money; we had drinks out of it; Stokum went out of the room soon afterward, but returned again and demanded his money; I did not see Eckerson give back the money; Eckerson had paid for Stokum; Stokum was not angry when he demanded his money, nor was Eckerson.

Henry S. Meyers, testified: I held an inquest over the remains of the deceased; commenced on Sunday; Eckerson was present that day and was brought forward as a witness; on Monday he was again before my jury under arrest; after Sunday's inquest myself and a constable went to his house and asked to see the clothing he had worn on the previous Saturday; he showed them to us without objection; on Monday morning I went to his house and saw clothes which had been worn by the deceased hanging on a line to dry; they had been washed; when he was reminded that he was the person last seen in the company of the deceased, he said he was sorry, because that would lead people to suppose that he had murdered the man; he had not; he said, rather than murder a man he would have first blown his own brains out.

At 4 o'clock the Court adjourned.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

A Paper Mill in Illinois Demolished—Sad Loss of Life—Two Women Killed and Several Men and Women Injured.

From the Ottawa (Ill.) Republican, Dec. 9.

About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the rotary bleacher in Mr. J. M. BLACK'S new paper mill, at Marseilles, exploded with such terrific force as to raze almost the entire four stories of the large brick building to the ground, tumbling into promiscuous heaps the brick, mortar, stone, floors and ceilings, roofing, barrels, bales of rags, &c., together with a number of the operatives in the mill. There were about twenty-three persons, male and female, at work in the mill, ten or eleven men, and twelve women and girls. For a few moments after the explosion it was supposed that nearly all were killed outright, but the citizens lost not a moment in relieving the wounded from the *débris* and ruins, and taking the dead from where they fell. As near as we were able to learn from hasty inquiries at the scene of destruction on Tuesday, the casualties are as follows: Mrs. WILSON, killed; Mrs. MCDONALD, killed; Mr. BOLTON, superintendent, severely injured; Mr. J. M. BRATTON, civil engineer, severely injured—broken shoulder; HENRY LEWIS, fireman, severely injured—will perhaps lose an eye; Mrs. TOWLE, breast bone broken and otherwise injured; Mr. THRAPP, blown down the hatch and badly bruised; Mrs. THOMPSON, badly bruised in lower limbs; two Misses KELLOGG, slightly injured; a daughter of Mr. LORING, badly wounded, will most probably recover.

Mr. BRATTON and Mr. BOLTON were standing near together when the explosion took place, and were both blown down the hatchway into the room or basement below. The women and girls were mostly in the picking room, near the top of the building, a part of which room gave way, and the two women who were killed, together with Miss LORING and one or two others, were taken from the ruins at least sixty feet from the room they occupied, having been precipitated with the mass of falling timbers, at an angle of forty-five degrees, to that distance.

The rotary bleacher, the explosion of which caused the frightful disaster, is (or was) a huge boiler six feet in diameter and twenty-five feet in length, and is used for bleaching rags preparatory to their being placed in the regular process of manufacture. The boiler at the time of the accident contained about 6,000 pounds of rags, and was being used for the first time in the mill. There was a steam pipe conducting the steam from the generating boiler below into the bleacher at either end, for the heating process in bleaching. The engineer and fireman say that the boiler was only carrying eighty pounds steam. Some think that the nitro-glycerine contained in such an amount of old rags must have been the cause of the explosion, while others regard the idea as an absurdity. Others say that the bleacher was near an old boiler, which exploded somewhere else a year ago, and must have been injured by the concussion at the time. Like many similar explosions, the real cause will perhaps never be known. The bleacher broke in two near the middle, one end remaining in the mill, and the other being driven with terrific force almost in a straight line west, striking the ground near the east wall of the cotton mill, performing a half somersault from that and breaking a huge hole in the side of the cotton mill, where it now lies, one half in the mill and the other outside. The cotton mill is at least a hundred feet from the original position of the bleacher.

The paper mill and machinery were erected at a cost of $40,000 or $50,000, and were just completed. Parts of the machinery had been running for a week or ten days, and the next day they intended to commence running print paper. Three floors and their contents, besides the roof, are piled down in a heterogeneous mass upon some of the most valuable machinery, so that it is as yet impossible to estimate closely the damage done. There was $10,000 fire insurance, but it will probably be of no avail in this case. It is a severe blow to the enterprising proprietor, Mr. BLOCK, yet we understand he intends to rebuild.

Adjustment of the Howland Will Case.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Dec. 13.

An adjustment is about to be made of the great Howland will case, which will enable the executors to proceed as soon as practicable to the payment in full of all the legacies given by the will. This must bring gladness into many families, and we cordially congratulate the parties interested upon the speedy prospect of realizing the benefits conferred by the will. More than four years have passed since the will of Miss HOWLAND was admitted to probate and the interests of legatees held in suspense, and the determination of this great cause, which has had a national celebrity, will be gratifying indeed. We learn that the suit is to be dismissed and that the adjustment relates to the expense of the plaintiff in the case.

POLITICAL GAMBLING.

A State Senator's Operations in Erie Stocks.

One Way of Keeping State Secrets.

Testimony of Senator Abner C. Mattoon Before the Supreme Court—An Interesting Letter—A Legislator's "Points" on Wall-Street—"Going it Heavy" and Losing.

Some time ago Mr. SAMUEL P. WHITE commenced an action in the Supreme Court, of this district, against ABNER C. MATTOON, of Oswego, this State, for the purpose of recovering the sum of about $3,000 under the following circumstances: Mr. MATTOON is now, and was in the year 1868, a Senator of this State from the Oswego District. In March of that year MATTOON was Chairman of a committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the New-York Central and the Erie Railway Companies, and particularly the manner in which those companies had been theretofore engaged in the issue of stock. It is alleged that he was introduced to Mr. WHITE, the plaintiff, by one GEORGE O. JONES, of Albany, who is an acknowledged professional lobbyist. WHITE and MATTOON made an arrangement whereby a large number of shares of Erie were to be purchased, and the profits or losses of the business were to be shared equally. Accordingly some shares of Erie were bought for something over $60,000, and subsequently they were sold at a loss of $5,074 02. WHITE brought this suit for half of this sum, to wit: $3,037 01.

Mr. WHITE, the plaintiff, was put upon the stand and testified to this effect, and then the plaintiff rested.

Senator ABNER C. MATTOON, the defendant, was then placed upon the stand, and testified as follows:

I have known Mr. White for three or four years, and was acquainted with him; became associated with him as a visitor at his house; had been at his house two or three times previous to the transaction in question; visited his house on the 8th of March, 1868, and was accompanied by GEORGE O. JONES, of Albany; I went with him to take a late supper; the subject of stocks was mooted by some one among the three; am not sure which one first mooted it; White and myself; "You ought to be in a position to make some money in stocks;" I said, "I think some money can be made, but I am not an operator in stocks; I never operated a dollar in stocks in my life;" White said he had a friend in Wall-street; "You give me the points and I will operate with him;" I told him what the course of Erie stock would be; I thought Erie stock must advance; he said he would go to Wall-street early in the morning and would buy, and would give me a portion of the profits for my information; that was was all the matter; I did not agree to bear any of the loss; the understanding was that I was to give him points and he was to share with me for the information I gave him; I never agreed to share any loss.

Q.—What was this interview within the last six months, decided to? A.—I met Mr. White at No. 146 Fulton-street and told him I did not wish to have this case come on for trial during my official term; that I preferred to give him one thousand dollars to settle it; I tried; I never admitted to him that I owed him any share of the profits.

Cross-examination.—Q.—On what points did you consent to give Mr. White information? A.—I expected to give him, I knew, the issue of the $10,000,000 convertible bonds; that was the issue in question.

Q.—How would that act on the purchase of stock of this Company? A.—If all the bonds had been issued, as was intimated, it would reduce the stock; if not, they would remain where they were.

Q.—Were you to gain the information that you were to give him confidentially? A.—I was not.

Q.—Was that information to come to you in your official capacity and under the sanctity of your official oath? A.—There was no secrecy that I know of.

The question on being repeated was objected to, and Mr. Graham modified it by substituting the word sanctity for secrecy. The question I expected to arrive at as a member of the Committee on the Railroad Investigation—the Committee on the Erie and the Central Railroads.

Q.—Was that Committee sitting in New-York at that time? A.—It was, or rather its first session was on Monday the 9th; I was then in the City as a member of that Committee; I came down on the Saturday previous.

Q.—Did you go to any one besides White to sell points?

The question was strenuously objected to, but the objection was overruled. The Court, however, stating that the witness might if he chose refuse to answer it.

A.—I did.

Q.—To about how many others? A.—To but one that I recollect—Wilberg & Co., No. 6 Wall-street.

Q.—Did you have the same understanding with them as with Mr. White? (Question objected to, the same ruling.) A.—I did not.

Q.—Was it greater or less advantageous to yourself? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Was this information that you call points which you had communicated to Mr. White, information which you had acquired as a member of the Senate Committee? A.—I partly acquired that information from conversations with other Senators—partly from conversations with others.

While the witness was answering his counsel objected to the question. His objection was overruled, and the question repeated several times, when the witness finally declined to answer the question further.

Q.—Why do you decline to answer? A.—Under the advice of counsel.

Q.—Under the belief that the answer to the question will criminate or degrade you? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Graham—Then you must answer.

The Court here instructed the witness that this was the only ground upon which he could refuse to answer, and the question was repeated.

Mr. Mattoon—That I decline to answer.

Q.—Will it criminate or degrade you? A.—I think it will degrade me.

Q.—Was this information, which you call points, and which you expected to communicate to Mr. White, as you understand it, acquired under your oath as a Senator? A.—I decline to answer, on the same ground.

Q.—Did you intend to trade in information which you acquired confidentially and under the sanctity of your oath as a Senator? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What value was there in what you communicated to Mr. White that would justify an agreement on his part to divide the profits of this transaction with you? A.—I am unable to say what value there was to Mr. White.

Q.—What value did you put on it? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Will your answer to that question criminate or degrade you? A.—It seems to me it will degrade me.

Q.—Was George O. Jones, who was present, a private gentleman or a public man? A.—He held no public office so far as I knew.

Q.—What was his business? A.—He is, I believe, a professional lobbyist; he resided at the Delavan House; his home is in Albany; he has a family and is keeping house, but I cannot tell where; met him in New-York about a month ago; did not call on White at six o'clock in the morning of the 9th; called upon him about eight o'clock; found him in his room on the first story; he was in his dressing gown; I was not told he was in bed; when I went there I sent up my card and was shown in the parlor; when he came down he was washed; it was a long enough to have him do that; waited there ten or fifteen minutes for him.

A letter was here produced and offered to be read in evidence, which was excluded. The witness identified the letter as his writing.

Q.—Was the motive with which this letter was written by you to enable you and Mr. White to get even for your previous losses? A.—I had sustained no losses; it was to give White an opportunity, by furnishing him information, to retrieve his losses; I saw Mr. White in Albany; am not positive when it was, but think it was after the writing of this letter.

Redirect examination.—Q.—Describe the room in which you saw Mr. White that morning? A.—It was in a faro bank room in White's house.

Re-cross-examination.—Q.—Have you not been a professional gambler? A.—I have not; I never gambled in Mr. White's house.

Q.—Have you gambled yourself? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Have you ever dealt faro? A.—I never did.

Q.—Have you ever played against a faro bank? A.—I have not since about thirty years ago, when a boy, and then I played with my own light; was in Rochester then.

Q. Were you not recognized by the gambling fraternity as a regular professional gambler? A.—I don't know.

Mr. White recalled and examined by Mr. Graham.

Q. Has Mattoon the reputation of being a gambler? (Question objected to and excluded.)

Q. Is he not known as an habitual, practiced gambler? (Excluded.)

Q. Has he not played cards as an habitual mode of living? (Excluded.)

Q. Did anybody come with Mr. Mattoon to your house on the evening of the 8th of March? A.—No; he came alone.

Q.—Could anybody have heard your conversation? A.—No; he desired and inculcated secrecy first to last; I was in Albany between the 11th and the 20th of March, 1868; had a conversation with Mattoon about collecting his part of the $6,000 loss; he said he did not have any money then; he didn't deny his liability, but suggested having further transactions in the stock as a means of retrieving; said something would turn up in this very committee, and he would let me know; this letter was written under that agreement; he telegraphed me the next day not to operate on that letter.

ALBANY, March 20—6 P. M.

S. P. WHITE, *Dear Sir:* Notwithstanding the seeming defeat of the Drew interest on Friday last, the Investigating Committee of the Senate will make their report to-morrow in favor of the Erie Road, and will report a bill to that end, and will pass it through both Houses sure, this week. The Drew Party have had everything their own way for the last two days and have improved the opportunity. JAY GOULD is here with the "Black Bag." (That the *Tribune* says he took West,) and will win for the Erie sure. You will hear of work having been done by the Erie Party at about noon to-morrow.

Don't fail to sell short and get even on the other transaction. I wish I could see you face to face for five minutes. I know you would more than get out. Act promptly and with faith. I will share fifty per cent. of the loss if there is any. If you have a confidential broker you may show this to him, but act firmly and go it heavy.

Yours truly, A. C. MATTOON.

"Confidential."

This concluded the testimony. The case was then summed up by Mr. SHAW on the part of the defendant, and by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM as counsel for the plaintiff, who, in the course of his remarks, made some very severe criticisms upon the conduct of legislators generally, and of Mr. MATTOON, as State Senator, in particular.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will oblige me greatly by answering the following question in your paper. Are there in the State of Pennsylvania two constitutional pardoning powers—one based upon justice and one upon mercy? The question is prompted by Attorney-General F. CARROLL BREWSTER'S alleged reason for ignoring, finally, the writs of error in behalf of Dr. PAUL SCHOEPPE on the ground of mercy, whereas it was strongly refused as an act of justice, he having been just made the startling discovery that a man's life is of value to him. Please explain how an act that was once illegal can now be legal, and lighten my darkened understanding.

Dr. B. HERZBERG.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Dec. 12, 1869.

CURRENT NOTES.

Louisville claims a negro child with ten fingers on each hand.

There is talk of a union of all the railroads between Boston and Bangor.

A great many "well-known citizens" of Boston die.

The boot, shoe and leather trade of New-England are about to organize a Board of Trade.

Massachusetts has lost its oldest inhabitant. She died on Monday, aged 107 years.

The keel of a new ship of 1,400 tons has just been laid at East Boston.

AH MOON has been arrested in Sacramento, Cal., on suspicion of being a lunatic. There may be something in a name after all.

California had in its treasury on the 4th of December $773,457 80 in gold and silver coin, and $122,184 in greenbacks; total, $895,641 80.

Canadian papers report that Prince ARTHUR is getting fat on Montreal beef and beer.

Dr. P. B. MCKELVEY, a prominent physician in New-Orleans, died on the 8th inst. He was a native of Albany.

Thirteen children have died of scarlet fever in Binghamton since Nov. 10, and there is much alarm among parents in consequence.

Boston merchants held a meeting on Monday to "rescue" the steamers *Erie* and *Ontario* that they may be retained there for the benefit of Boston and Boston commerce.

The will of Mrs. REBECCA GUMBER, which was admitted to probate in Philadelphia, on Monday, bequeaths $21,500 to churches and benevolent societies in that city and vicinity.

Arkansas papers report that Lieutenant-Governor JOHNSON has no sympathy with the liberal movement supported by Governor CLAYTON.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* is in anxious quest of a personal pronoun that may represent in the third person singular, an individual of either sex.

The third sugar case in New-Orleans has been decided in favor of the Government, and 1,300 boxes of sugar, the cargo of the schooner *R. W. Godfrey*, condemned in consequence of erroneous weights and grade.

The number of cargoes weighed at the Rochester Weigh Lock during the season of navigation just closed, was 5,701, and the weight thereof, 2,234,398,476. Last year 7,486 cargoes were weighed, the weight being 2,703,005,363.

The brilliant correspondent of a Boston paper in Lowell, telegraphed on Monday noon: "J. P. FOLSOM is on three tickets for Mayor with no other candidate against him, and will be elected *by a large majority.*"

Petitions are circulating in Indiana for signatures, praying Congress to refuse to admit any Southern State or Western Territory, unless its Constitution prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The people of Woodstock, Vt., thought nothing of it on Wednesday morning last, when the thermometer stood at 17° below zero; but on Thursday morning, when they found it marked 20° below, they began to shiver.

It is now stated that no tender of the bill of sale for the steamers *Ontario* and *Erie* has yet been made, and as the ten days allowed were to date from such tender, there has been no forfeiture of the amount paid at the time of sale.

There were more spots on the sun on Saturday afternoon last than had been noticed in many months. With a telescope of quite small power, six clusters were visible, and three of the spots were very large.

Hartford, Conn., is enjoying the benefits of a successful movement to advance the cause of temperance, which does not concern itself with politics, but appeals directly to the drinker, and is clutching many from ruin and death.

The *Aldine Press*, always a marvel of typographic beauty, has achieved a superb success in its issue for December. It is a holiday number, rich in illustrations, unique in character, and perhaps the finest specimen of printing that ever emanated from the American Press.

In a note to the *Evening Post* one of Special Commissioner WELLS' Assistants states that neither the Press nor the Free Trade League can be aware of the substance of his forthcoming report. Mr. WELLS hopes to send the report to Congress to-morrow.

The Hudson *Star* gives currency to a report that JEREMIAH SMITH, the Ulster County roadside murderer, is in a Western jail, he having committed a robbery in order to get imprisoned in an out-of-the-way jail as the surest way of escaping the vigilance of his pursuers.

An Ohio journal tells a story of a widow—a spiritualist—who was recently married by a medium to a gentleman whom she has not seen for two years, he being dead, and who, after the ceremony, went home and sat down to a sumptuous marriage feast.

The members of the Bar in attendance at the recent term of the United States District Court in Huntsville, Ala., adopted an address highly complimenting Hon. RICHARD BUSTEED for the dignity, courtesy, impartiality and ability with which he had dispatched the business of the term.

The Democrats of the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District have issued a call for their Convention to reassemble in Geneva on Saturday, to take such action as shall be deemed expedient with reference to the election to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the resignation of Judge FOLGER.

An Assistant Assessor in New-Jersey says that he feels so sheepish when called upon to tax a lady a dollar for her gold watch, that he often pays the amount himself. He says that while it is nominally a tax upon an article of luxury, it really is a levy upon what is to many teachers, workingwomen, &c., an indispensable necessity.

The Rochester *Union*, the Cleveland *Leader*, the Titusville *Herald* and the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, have recently appeared in new type, and each looks better than the rest. The Mauch Chunk (Penn.) *Gazette* has changed its name to the *Coal Gazette*, and announces that it will hereafter devote particular attention to the subject of the mining and marketing of anthracite coal.

Mr. CLARK HOLT, Treasurer of the Tolland County, (Conn.,) Mutual Insurance Company, whose "financial irregularities" in his official and private capacity were reported to amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars, has returned to his home, his friends, the Hartford *Courant* says, having compromised with the Company. The *Courant* adds, that the deficit in the Company's assets was about $40,000, the other losses through him being trust funds placed in his hands, for which he can only be charged with breach of trust, which is no criminal offence.

Secretary NELSON says that it is not his fault that the law-publishers' edition of the State laws is delivered by the printer before the State edition is delivered, and he adds: "Where publishers inform me that the work for which it is to get per signature is paid is worth from $14 to $15 per signature, (which difference the State contractor undoubtedly makes up in his dealings with the law publishers and booksellers, and which falls severely upon the legal profession,) very little good would be accomplished by declaring the State contract broken for failure to deliver within proper time, as the State would then be obliged to pay higher rates."

The Johnson Bond Case—A Regular Muddle and No Result.

Justice DOWLING yesterday proceeded with the examination of the case of JEROME BRADLEY, who is accused by BARTON M. JOHNSON (himself under arrest) of having given him the stolen bonds which have passed through his hands. In opening the case against BRADLEY, the Magistrate attempted to place JASPER K. HERBERT, a lawyer, on the stand as a witness to testify on the part of the people. Mr. HERBERT declined to testify, however, under the plea that the statements made to him by BRADLEY, and which the Magistrate desired to use in the case of the bravery of a part of bonds from the office of MONSON, SON & HUTCHINSON, was then further examined, and testified that JOHNSON, one of the prisoners, had already told him two entirely different stories regarding the source whence he obtained the stolen bonds. He first said that he had received the bonds found in the possession of CAROLAN, O'BRYAN BRYANT and Mr. HAND from a man named CLARK, and at a later date made affidavit before the Magistrate that the prisoner BRADLEY had given them to him.

The Magistrate professed himself to be quite as much mystified regarding the true facts of the case, as was his brother on the Bench, and adjourned the case until Monday next, in order that the other branch of the case might be investigated and stood. He would, in the meantime, place the prosecution of the case, so far as he was concerned, in the hands of the District-Attorney. Both BRADLEY and JOHNSON were then remanded.

THE GOLD LITIGATIONS.

Injunction in the Case of Heath & Co. Dissolved—The Plaintiffs Not Subject to the Jurisdiction of the Arbitration Committee—Important Decision of Judge Loew.

In the case of HEATH and others *vs.* The Officers of the New-York Gold Exchange and the Members of the Arbitration Committee of the Board, which was recently before the Court of Common Pleas on a motion to continue a preliminary injunction against the defendants, restraining the Arbitration Committee from acting on or adjusting certain claims for differences, claimed to have arisen out of the transactions of the 24th of September last, in favor of LIVERMORE & Co., a decision has just been rendered. The preliminary injunction was granted on a complaint setting forth HEATH & Co. as being still members of the Board which attempted to work injury to their credit, and otherwise by arbitrating on the claims against them, in which arbitration plaintiffs claimed that they could not have a fair and definite determination of their rights; and the injunction was asked to be continued on a supplemental complaint, setting forth that HEATH & Co. had tendered their resignation as members of the Gold Exchange, and were therefore no longer subject to its rules or the action of its Arbitration Committee. This question, which is new to the Courts, has been fully discussed in the following opinion by Judge LOEW, in which he holds that by their resignation the plaintiffs have withdrawn their submission to the Arbitration Committee, and that Committee being without power to enforce any award it may make, no injury can accrue to the plaintiffs entitling them to restrain the defendants by injunction:

As the Court below was issuing in this action has been modified with the consent of the plaintiffs, so that the officers and members of the Gold Exchange, and the arbitration Committee thereof, are now only enjoined and restrained from holding any arbitration in respect to the claims of W. A. Heath & Co. against the plaintiffs, I shall only consider that point. By article 7 of the New-York Gold Exchange, of which plaintiffs are or were members, it is provided as follows: "The arbitration Committee shall consist of a chairman to be elected annually by ballot, and to serve for one year, and two members to be appointed by the President on the 1st day of every month, to serve for one month. It shall be the duty of said Committee to take cognisance of and exercise jurisdiction over all claims and matters of difference between the members of the Exchange, and their decision shall be binding." The precise effect of an arbitration clause like this, in the constitution of an unincorporated association like the Gold Exchange, upon persons who voluntarily become members thereof, and bound to submit to and abide by the constitution and by-laws of the same, has, I believe, never been judicially determined. Before the constitution and laws of such an association can have any binding force whatever upon a member thereof, which will be recognised and enforced by the Courts, it must appear that such member personally assented to their adoption. (Austin *vs.* Searing, 16 N. Y., p. 112.) Assuming that the plaintiffs in this action assented to the constitution of the Gold Exchange in such a manner as to establish a valid contract between them and the other members of the association, the question arises, what binding force and effect has this seventh article upon them? In my opinion the most that can possibly be claimed for it is that it should have the same force and effect as an agreement in writing, made by persons, to submit to the decision of one or more arbitrators any controversy existing between them. If I am correct in this conclusion it will become necessary to ascertain what the law is, in regard to the enforcement of an agreement to submit a matter in difference to arbitration. For the reason that the enforcement of such agreements is deemed against public policy, and as Courts of justice are presumed to be better capable of determining and enforcing the real rights of the parties than mere private arbitrators, such agreements are not enforced either by a Court of law or a Court of equity. (2 Story's Equity Jurisp., sec. 1459; Equity Jurisp., sec. 673; Kill *vs.* Hollister, 1 Wilson, 129; Street *vs.* Bartby, 6 Vesey, 815; Agar *vs.* Macklaw, 2 Sim. and Stu. 418; Milnes *vs.* Geery, 14 Vesey, 400; Thompson *vs.* Charlock, 6 Ves. Jr., 258; Haggett *vs.* Morgan, 5 N. Y., 422.) But, after an award has been made, it is conclusive on the parties, and may be enforced if it is unimpeached and unimpeachable. (2 Story's Equity Jurisp., sec. 1459.) By the Revised Statutes, a party is permitted to revoke the powers of the arbitrators, at any time before the cause is finally submitted to them for their decision. (2 Rev. Stat., 544, sec. 24; Curtis *vs.* Barnes, 30 Barb., 225; Allen *vs.* Watson, 16 Johns, 205.) This section of the Revised Statutes, it seems, applies to all cases of submission to arbitration. (Bloomer *vs.* Sherman, 2 Edw., 452, and see same case on appeal, 5 Paige, 575.) And the Court of Appeals in the case of Austin *vs.* Searing—Supra—speaking of such voluntary associations like the Gold Exchange, says: "To create a judicial tribunal is one of the functions of sovereign power; and although parties may always make such tribunals for themselves in any specific case, by a submission to arbitration, yet the power is limited by the most cautious rules. A contract that the parties will submit confers no power on the arbitrator; and even when there is an actual submission it may be revoked at any time, in my opinion, therefore, the plaintiffs had a perfect right to revoke and annul as they allege in their complaint they did—any power to arbitrate they may have previously conferred upon either the Gold Exchange or the Arbitration Committee thereof. I do not understand that these views in any wise conflict with the case of White *vs.* Brownell, decided by this Court. (3 Abb. Pr., N. S., 218; 4 Abb. Pr., 1, 463.) In that case there decided that the Open Board of Brokers had the right to suspend or expel a member upon a breach of the by-laws by him in respect to the fulfillment of a contract. And, although the question of the effect of the arbitration in that case was fully argued by the counsel, yet the Court both at Special and General Term refused to pass on that question. Now, whether the plaintiffs be regarded as members of the defendants' organization, as they claim in their supplemental complaint, or as having resigned and ceased to be such members, as they allege in their supplemental complaint, they having revoked and annulled any contract of submission to arbitration they may have made, any action which the Gold Exchange or the Arbitration Committee thereof may take in the premises will amount to nothing. The defendants cannot enforce any award or judgment they may make or render, and I apprehend that the plaintiffs could not be affected or injured by it in any way. Having come to this conclusion it would seem that the plaintiffs are not entitled to a temporary injunction. A Court of Equity should be cautious in the exercise of the power to issue an injunction, and should exert it only in very clear cases. (Woodward *vs.* Harris, 2 Barb., 490.) It should not be granted in every case in which a party feels aggrieved by the letter of section 219 of the code, but the nature and extent of the injury which the plaintiff would suffer, if the injunction were withheld, should be taken in consideration. (Brown *vs.* Saltmarsh and Hudson Manf. Company, 19 Barb., 371; Gallatin *vs.* Oriental Bank, 16 How. Pr., 253; McCafferty *vs.* Glazier, 10 Id., 473.) The motion to continue the injunction should be denied and the temporary injunction dissolved.

The Alleged Defalcation of the Cashier of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Somers.

Mr. MORRIS S. HILL, late Cashier of the Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank of Somers, Westchester County, was brought before Justice E. P. FERRIS, at White Plains, yesterday, on a charge of having embezzled $30,000 belonging to the bank.

Ex-Judge W. H. ROBERTSON appeared as counsel for the officers of the bank, and Ex-District-Attorney JOHN S. BATES for the accused.

After an examination of the complaint and warrant upon which Mr. HILL had been arrested, Mr. BATES moved for the discharge of the accused on the ground that the complaint and warrant did not charge the commission of any crime upon which the defendant could be held to answer. It was not claimed in the papers before the Court that any crime existed, except embezzlement; and even that was improperly preferred in the complaint; inasmuch as the material allegation, which goes to make it a case of embezzlement, was entirely omitted. It was necessary to show that the complaint that the accused, while in the employ of the bank, embezzled the funds of the institution, which had come into his possession by virtue of his position and employment in the bank. The complaint having failed to show that fact, the charge of embezzlement was not sustained.

Judge ROBERTSON considered the complaint sufficiently explicit for the purpose, but, after consulting authorities on the subject, amended the complaint, and Justice FERRIS changed the phraseology of the warrant, and placed it in the hands of Deputy Sheriff FORD, who notified Mr. HILL of his rearrest upon the new warrant. The examination of the prisoner was then postponed until Wednesday, 29th inst. In the mean time two expert accountants are to be employed for the purpose of investigating the state of the books.

Mr. HOWE, of the bank, observed that the officers desired to give Mr. HILL every chance of proving himself innocent of any offence, and if he did so they would hold up both hands and rejoice. Another officer of the bank stated that there were eleven $1,000 bills and one $5,000 bill, besides about $175,000 in bonds, which might have been converted into money at any moment, that he might have taken with him had he been disposed to commit the crime of embezzlement. HILL was remanded.

A Hotel Thief Caught.

Monday night a man who registered himself as WM. A. MEYERS, of Troy, N. Y., was assigned Room No. 45 at the Compton House, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. During the night CHRISTOPHER K. CLARK, occupying Room No. 33, heard a noise at his door, and getting up found it had been unlocked from the outside. An alarm was given and Officer RYAN, of the Police Force, was called in. He arrested MEYERS, and found on his person a bunch of keys, an implement known as "jimmers," and five brass skeleton keys. Being arraigned before Justice LEDWITH yesterday, he was committed for trial.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Preparations for Sailing Almost Completed—What the Cubans are Said to be Doing.

The Spanish gunboats in the North River are fully manned and every possible means is being taken to get them ready for sea. Yesterday the engineers for the vessels signed a contract "for service on board steamships of the Spanish National Navy." It is printed both in English and Spanish. A copy is given to each chief engineer, and the contracting parties are the engineer on his part, and the Spanish Consul and Naval Commission now in this City on the part of the Spanish Government. The principal specifications of the contract are that the chief engineer shall keep the engine in order, command and care for the men in his department, be transferred to workshops, if necessary, and serve for at least four months, commencing at the date of signing the agreement; at the expiration of that period if he leaves the service he is to be sent to the United States by the Spanish Government. In yesterday's TIMES a list of the commanding officers and chief engineers was published.

The following are the first and second assistant engineers:

Gunboat No. 1, First Assistant, Jas. Gallon; Second, D. McCort; No. 2, First, George Mowbray; Second, James O. Herron; No. 4, First, Joseph Blanco; Second, C. O. Macdonald; No. 5, First, Samuel Craig; No. 6, First, Y. Gamin Conde; Second, Edgar L. Elliott; No. 7, First, Andrew Jackson; Second, P. A. Cuiber; No. 8, First, Ray Gaul; Second, Patrick Burke; No. 9, First, H. B. Demar; Second, Raymond Guildeyie; No. 10, First, Timothy Kenna; Second, Frank Adams; No. 11, First, Matthew Hurly; Second George Rose; No. 12, First, James Sullivan; Second, Albert E. Spencer; No. 13, First, Thomas Hughes; No. 14, First, Wm. H. Dayton; Second, J. Park; No. 15, First, Francis M. McFlinn; Second, Edward J. Harrison; No. 16, First, Wm. M. Martin; Second, John Darlington; No. 17, First, Wm. Banning; Second, Daniel Gunning; No. 19, First, C. W. Green; Second, J. C. Applewhite.

These officers join their respective vessels today. The firemen signed articles at PENTZ & AYBERG'S shipping office, No. 89 South-street, yesterday, but the list was unsatisfactory and the requisite alterations will be made to-day. The men will go on board their vessels to-morrow morning. The Spanish Naval Commission decided to dispense with American coal passers, sending thirty-six Spaniards from the *Pizarro* to act in that capacity on the voyage to Havana. Four competent pilots, headed by Captain JOHN HOXIE, late of the ship *Constellation*, have been employed as sailing masters to take the flotilla to its destination. Since the work of fitting out the craft for sea service commenced the Spanish Minister has been continually at the Delamater Iron Works.

It was hoped by the Spaniards that the vessels might have been able to go to sea this afternoon, but there is very little prospect of so early a departure. To-morrow, however, it is not improbable that they may get away by sunset. If they should they will be accompanied by the *Tacony*. There is some talk of a probable attack by the Cubans upon the flotilla. The Spaniards say they are fully prepared to meet all contingencies.

In the United States District Court yesterday, the return day for the process issued against the Spanish gunboats having arrived, Mr. CRAIG, of counsel for claimants, went through the form of moving for the dismissal of the libels—the boats, as is already known, having been previously discharged. Mr. CRAIG submitted a form of order for the dismissal, which the Court will pass upon simply as to its form.

Crews for the Gunboats En Route.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—The Spanish man-of-war *Isabel* has sailed from this port for New-York, taking with her crews for twelve of the Spanish gunboats just completed.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

Important National Convention of Oil Refiners in This City—$150,000,000 of Capital Represented—Fixing the Specific Gravity of Crude Oils—Interesting Reports and Discussions.

The National Convention of Petroleum Refiners met yesterday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange and News Rooms, in Pine-street, for the purpose of considering and acting upon such matters as might come before them affecting the general interests of the trade. In effecting a temporary organization, Mr. O. H. PAYNE, of Cleveland, was called to the chair, and Mr. ROBERT VERPLANCK, of New-York, was made Secretary. Messrs. MACY, of New-York; SCHOFIELD, of Cleveland, and DOWNER, of Boston, were then appointed as a Committee on Permanent Organization; and Messrs. FLAGG, of Cleveland; LOCKHART, of Pittsburg, and WEEKS, of New-York, as a Committee to prepare business for the action of the Convention. A recess was then taken till 2 o'clock P. M., in order to allow the Committees to report.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention resumed its session at 2:30 P. M. There was a full attendance of delegates. Not less than $150,000,000 capital is represented in this Convention.

Mr. FORSYTH, of Pittsburg, was appointed on the Business Committee, in place of a gentleman from that city who was unavoidably absent.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as officers of the Convention the following gentlemen: President—B. W. MORGAN, of Pittsburg. Vice-Presidents—Messrs. M. B. CLARKE, of Cleveland, S. DOWNER, of Boston, and JOHN WARNER, of Pittsburg. Secretary—Mr. ROBERT VERPLANCK, of New-York. The report was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. B. W. MORGAN then assumed the chair, and after thanking the Convention for the honor done him, declared the meeting ready for business.

Mr. DOWNER addressed the Convention as to the naphtha question. In Corry, he said, they found no trouble in selling their naphtha at very fair prices, and in Boston they got full as much naphtha as they ought to have. Naphtha was a good thing for cleaning the well holes, but the wellowners seemed inclined to give the refiners too much of a good thing. How to avoid paying full prices for naphtha was an important question.

The Committee on Business presented their report, which was accepted. It mentions as subjects necessary to be discussed: "The question of crude oil; its present gravity as compared with previous years; the causes that have brought it to the condition in which we find it; the evils consequent thereupon, and, without indicating the manner in which the object is to be accomplished, the Committee suggested that this subject should receive careful and thorough examination and action in order that a different state may be at once removed. It will, continues the report, be well to consider the fact that a certain quality of oil purporting to be crude, which is really manufactured from residuum, "R. S." and naphtha, are to a certain extent added in the deliveries of crude. That this feature prevails only to a limited extent is perhaps owing to the inability of the parties to supply themselves with the necessary ingredients; yet the Committee apprehend that the difficulty will not be overcome, unless the action of this Convention is of a character likely to break up and destroy the whole system of tampering with crude oil.

Mr. DOWNER continued his remarks, saying: Nine-tenths of the oil now sold came through the pipe, and this system permits light-gravity oils to be sold on the same terms as heavy oils. The cure for the difficulty, he thought, was to have producers agree as to a certain point or standard that is mercifully to refine, say forty-five or forty-six degrees gravity, and then make the interest of the wellmen to let evaporation go on, and thus make heavier oils. Let all oils over this test be considered as less valuable, and declare that no oil shall be merchantable if it contains residuum. As matters were now conducted, not only were the refiners injured, but the railroad companies complained of the danger from fire arising from transporting oils containing large quantities of naphtha, and in many cases they refuse to carry them at all.

Mr. FLAGLER, of Cleveland, said that at the Convention held in Cleveland, this question came up, and an agreement or address was entered into among the refiners that all purchases of crude oil, from and after Sept. 23, 1869, should be based on a recognition of forty-six degrees specific gravity as the limit of merchantable oil. For all oils of lighter gravity, delivered, they agreed to claim a deduction of 2½ per cent. per barrel for every degree or fraction above the test. And that all oils lighter than forty-eight degrees be not considered merchantable, and not to be received. He thought that some such system might be profitably considered here.

Mr. F. I. LIVINGSTON, of Pittsburg, said that in 1866 74 per cent. was got out of crude oil; in 1867 only 73; in 1868, 70½; in the beginning of 1869, 68, and within the past few months only 65 per cent. could be obtained. This showed that the oil was being gradually adulterated at the wells.

Mr. B. W. MORGAN, of Pittsburg, thought that the best way to remedy the evil was to purchase oils at *ad valorem* rates—establish a standard test, and abide by it; being determined that as the quality of oil coming from the wells decreases the selling price shall decrease also.

Mr. CLARKE, of Cleveland, thought that any action the Convention took should be with a view to consulting the wellowners in relation thereto. It would be injudicious, in his opinion, not to bring them into this consultation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved the appointment of a Committee of three to carry out the views of Mr. CLARKE.

A motion was then made to take the Convention into Committee of the Whole, which was agreed to, and the Convention then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FLAGLER moved to make the gravity test forty-five degrees instead of forty-six, as contemplated in the address.

This gave rise to discussion as to whether there was any natural oil with as low a gravity as forty-five degrees. It was contended that oil of forty-six degrees specific gravity, except in very few instances, was the lowest that could be obtained. Other gentlemen maintained that even forty-seven degrees was a low gravity; and one gentleman, Mr. MERRILL, from Boston, declared that his oils, as received from the wells, ran all the way from forty-seven to fifty-one degrees gravity.

The Chairman thought that the only true way was to fix the standard at forty-five degrees gravity. There was no danger that oil at that gravity could not be procured. The producers must sell; they will not house it. They are, like all other producers, anxious to put their productions on the market; and if the refiners (who have the whole thing in their hands) only let it be understood that whenever they buy they do so considering forty-five degrees as the standard, they can soon bring producers to see the necessity of furnishing it.

The question on the amendment was carried—18 to 11.

Mr. FLAGLER thought that, in order to make the thing work evenly, if any producer offers oil of forty-four degrees gravity or less, the price to be paid by the refiner should be increased *pro rata*.

This was declared by several members to be the understanding of the Convention.

A motion was then made to reconsider the vote fixing forty-five as the standard test, and it was carried.

On motion, the producers present were authorized to vote in this Convention.

Mr. FLAGLER moved to fix the gravity starting point at forty-six degrees, as laid down in the Cleveland address.

Mr. WEATHERLY, of Cleveland, moved to suspend the further consideration of this question of gravity till the producers can be consulted in relation to it; and that, in order to get their views on the matter, when this Convention adjourns it be to meet at Titusville, Penn., on the 31st inst.

Pending discussion, an adjournment was had till 10:30 A. M. to-day.

GOVERNING KINGS COUNTY.

Proposition to Overturn Commissioners—Petition in Circulation in Brooklyn—Police, Health, Water, Fire and Park Commissions Involved.

The following petition is being circulated in Brooklyn for signatures. It proposes some sweeping changes:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

The undersigned citizens of Kings County respectfully petition your honorable body to propose then to repeal the act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, passed April 15, 1857, and all acts amending the same, so far as Kings County is concerned, and to provide for the election by the people of this county, of a Police Board of three Commissioners for three years, and to be so classified that one shall be elected every year, at the annual election. That the Police in this county be continued, and, with all hereafter to be appointed, be removed only for cause. Said Board to have jurisdiction over the whole of Kings County, and the appointment of all officers, with power of removal, suspension, or of imposing fines, for cause, also, by proper laws, to repeal the act to create a Metropolitan Sanitary District and Board of Health, passed April 15, 1857, and all acts amending the same, so far as the County of Kings is concerned, and to provide that the powers and duties of a Board of Health for the city shall be restored to the Mayor and Board of Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, as they existed prior to the year 1866, and to such proper laws, to so amend the act to reorganize the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners of the City of Brooklyn, passed April 9, 1869, as to provide for the repaving, regulating and cleaning the streets of said city by said Board, passed April 2, 1869, that instead of four Commissioners being elected for eight years, by four city officers, there shall be three Commissioners elected for three years by the people, and also that one shall be elected every year, at the general election. Said Commissioners to have general charge of all matters pertaining to streets, sewers, laying gas pipes, &c., and to make assessments for paving thereof to be with the Board, but the kind of pavement to be in accordance with the expressed wishes of a plurality of the persons to be assessed for the improvement. The office of Chief Engineer to be abolished, and his duties to be transferred to the Water and Sewerage Board. The office of Register (or Collector) of Water Rents to be abolished, and his duties to be transferred to the City Collector. And, also, by proper laws, to amend the act to reorganize the Fire Department of the City of Brooklyn, passed May 4, 1869, that instead of four Commissioners being elected for eight years by five city officers, there shall be three Commissioners elected for three years by the people, and be so classified that one shall be elected every year at the general election, which Commissioners shall have jurisdiction in matters pertaining to the prevention and extinguishment of fires. The Superintendent of Buildings and all subordinate officers of that Department, and also the Fire Marshal, to be appointed by said Commissioners, and their functions to extend over the whole city. Also, by proper laws, to provide that the public parks, buildings and places in the City of Brooklyn shall be under the charge of a Board of nine Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor of the city, for the term of three years, to receive no salary, and to be so classified that three shall be appointed in every year. And also, to provide that the three aforesaid Commissioners shall each hold regular meetings at stated intervals, for the transaction of business, and that no appointment of employes on day work, or expenditure exceeding $100 shall be authorized or undertaken, except by vote of such meeting, recorded in a book of minutes of the board, which shall be open to the inspection of the public. And also to provide, by proper la

sale, and the property therein specified, under circumstances which lead to the conclusion that he knew that Montgomery was insolvent, and that the bill of sale was designed to give him and the creditors mentioned in it a preference over the other creditors. Griffin afterward voluntarily surrendered to the assignee the property and accounts which he had received under the bill of sale. On this state of facts a motion was made in behalf of the assignee to strike out and disallow the claim filed by Griffin. The Register certified the question to the Court for decision, stating that in his opinion it depends upon the construction to be given to the latter clause of section 39, which, standing by itself, would seem to prohibit the proof of a debt in such a case, but that section 23 provides that if a person shall accept a preference, having reasonable cause, &c., he may nevertheless prove his claim and receive dividends, if he surrenders to the assignee all property, &c., received by him under such preference. That the last clause of the thirty-ninth section was intended to apply to cases in which the assignee is compelled to resort to suit to recover the property, by defending which, the creditor claiming to retain the property would make himself a party to the bankrupt's fraud. That this provision is not inconsistent with the provisions of section 23. This construction, suggested by Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes in a letter to the Register, was adopted by him, and the denial of the motion recommended.

BLATCHFORD, J.—The construction given by the Register to the twenty-third and thirty-ninth sections of the act is the correct one, and the motion of the assignee should be denied.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The United States vs. 12,500 Cigars and 45 Paper Boxes Cigarettes, found at No. 75 Fulton-street.—This was an information tried before a jury for the forfeiture of the above property on the ground of not having on a new stamp, according to law. It appearing from the evidence for the prosecution that the claimant offered none for sale that were not properly stamped, the Court directed a verdict for the claimant.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Simons; for the claimant, Mr. Rollins.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke and Judges Sutherland and Cardozo.

THE NATIONAL GUARD—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Artemus B. Johnson vs. Emmons Clark.—This case, the decision of which has already been reported in our columns, has been watched with great interest by the members of the National Guard of the First Division. We now give a brief statement of the case and the opinion of the Court, at General Term, in which a decision is given for the defendant:

On the 31st of July, 1868, the plaintiff was expelled from the Fourth Company, Seventh Regiment, for non-attendance at drills, and this action was brought to obtain a permanent injunction restraining the regimental commandant, Colonel Clark, (defendant,) from publishing in orders said expulsion. At the time of issuing the summons in the suit, plaintiff obtained from Justice Clerke the usual preliminary injunction and order requiring defendant to show cause, on a day named, why the injunction should not be made permanent. On the return day the matter came up before Justice Ingraham at Special Term, Captain George W. Wingate appearing for plaintiff and Colonel John Fowler, Jr., appearing for defendant. After hearing the respective counsel at great length, Justice Ingraham declined to interpose the civil powers of the Court as a shield to protect plaintiff from the discipline of the regiment and promptly dissolved the injunction issued by Justice Clerke. The plaintiff then appealed to the General Term, and as a continuance of the injunction could not do any harm to defendant, Justice Ingraham allowed the stay to continue until the decision of the General Term could be obtained. The appeal was argued by the same counsel before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Cardozo on the 15th November last, and on the 13th December inst. the Court unanimously affirmed the decision made by Justice Ingraham, and dissolved the injunction. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Justice Clerke, who had issued the original injunction. The following is the opinion:

CLERKE, P. J.—The ground upon which the plaintiff maintains that the expulsion was illegal and void, seems to me clearly untenable. He was undoubtedly entitled to a fair trial on notice, and preceded by written charges. The answer of the defendant and the affidavits of Kipp, Hyatt and Woodhouse, show that he was tried upon notice and upon written charges duly served, and not only this, but that during the trial he attended the court martial and company meeting. Paragraphs Nos. 160 and 161 of the military code are not repealed; it therefore cannot be disputed that the company court martial had the power to expel. It is contended that the defendant, as commandant of the regiment, disapproved of the sentence, and that the disapproval cannot now be recalled. This disapproval was qualified, and was communicated under a misapprehension of the power of the Adjutant-General of the State. The defendant yielded for the time to the Adjutant-General's order, in which he announced that expulsion should be approved only when founded upon general bad character or base misconduct. The subsequent order of Adjutant-General Townsend abrogated this order, which was, in fact, never valid, and left the defendant free to exercise his discretion; and it would not be proper for us to prevent him from giving due effect to the recommendation of the company court martial if he approves of it and deems such approval conducive to the discipline and efficiency of the regiment. The injunction should be dissolved with costs.

The plaintiff, having been unsuccessful at Special and General Terms, will probably rest content without going to the Court of Appeals; and the National Guard may consider it as settled law that the Supreme Court will not interfere in such a case as that presented by Mr. Johnson with company court-martial or military discipline.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 14.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE FENIAN FUNDS AGAIN IN COURT.

John J. Duff, Patrick Daly et al. vs. Roger J. Paige.—An application was made to compel the defendant to pay moneys that he had collected into the Court, on the ground that Nathaniel Jarvis, Esq., acting as referee, had reported in favor thereof, but that the referee was stayed by an injunction.

Judge BARNARD directed that the money, amounting to about $1,000, be paid into the Trust Company, and that all injunctions restraining Mr. Paige from paying the same into Court be dissolved.

Mr. Paige then moved for an order to show cause why an order granted by Judge Clerke should not be set aside. The order referred to provided for the confirming of the report of the referee, and directed that the money be paid over. Mr. Paige insisted that the money was the property of the Fenian Brotherhood, by whose chief officer he had been directed to hold it. This motion Judge BARNARD denied.

For the motions, Messrs. Daly, Henry and Oliver; opposed, Mr. Roger A. Paige.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD LITIGATION—HEAVY ALLOWANCES BY WAY OF COSTS.

Francis Vose vs. The Florida Railroad Company, Marshall O. Roberts, Ex-Senator Yulee, J. K. Roberts and E. M. Dickinson.—This case came up again before Judge BARNARD on a motion for an extra allowance on a judgment rendered in favor of the defendants. On the trial it was claimed that the plaintiff had furnished the Railroad Company with large quantities of iron, for the amount of which the suit was brought. A judgment was rendered for the defendants, and Judge BARNARD has now granted an allowance for the sum of $6,100.

For plaintiff, Mr. Traphagen; for defendants, Mr. Broome.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 14.

Before Judge Cardozo.

AN INTERESTING STOCK CASE.

Clinton L. Merriam et al. vs. John Kellogg et al.—The plaintiffs in this action seek to recover the sum of $25,200 damages, alleged to have been sustained by reason of a breach of contract for the purchase and sale of stocks. The firm of Merriam & Bell, on the 1st of September, 1868, sold to the firm of Kellogg & Co. twelve hundred shares of Michigan Southern Railroad stock at 108 on buyer's option of three days. When the time expired the stock had fallen to 87. The plaintiffs tendered the stock, but payment was refused, and they now seek to recover the difference between the price on the day of sale and the day when the purchase should have been completed. The defendants demurred to the complaint, on the ground that plaintiffs ought either to have kept their tender good and claimed a specific performance of the contract or have sold the stock for account of the defendants, and charged them with the difference. The Court sustained the demurrer, and ordered judgment for defendants.

J. S. Merriam for plaintiffs; W. H. Anthon for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—DEC. 14.

Before Judge Fithian and a Jury.

INTERESTING QUESTION ON FORGED INDORSEMENTS—A BLACKLEG LADY TOO SMART FOR LAWYERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Albert Journeay vs. The Mechanics' National Bank.—In the Fall of 1863 a woman entered the office of the plaintiff, a dealer in real estate, and left a memorandum with his clerk for the sale of a house and three lots, which she stated she owned on Staten Island, giving her name as Mary E. Bull, of Hartford, Conn. A few days subsequently she called again, stating that she was about to spend a few weeks in New-Haven, and wished to be addressed there in reference to the negotiation, at the same time stating that if any delay took place in the sale, she would accept a loan of $1,000, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. The lady next appeared at the office of Peck & Gardner, attorneys in New-Haven, Conn., and presenting a letter from Albert Journeay, in which he stated he was her agent for the sale of the property, asked Messrs. Peck & Gardner to act for her in the matter, at the same time stating that she had been recommended to them by a respectable citizen of New-Haven, whom she named. The loan of $1,000 was procured, the deed was prepared in New-York by Mr. Journeay, forwarded to New-Haven, and returned to him duly executed, upon the receipt of which he forwarded his check for $1,000, which was cashed at the City Bank of New-Haven. Some days subsequently the negotiation was completed for the sale of the property, the deed transmitted in the same manner and returned executed, after which the balance of the purchase money, $1,200, was forwarded by check to the order of Mary E. Bull, in care of Peck & Gardner, her attorneys, and was also cashed by the City Bank of New-Haven. The checks were forwarded for collection through the Nassau Bank, and paid by the Mechanics' National Bank in which plaintiff kept his deposits. Almost a year after the property was resold, and the purchaser, on searching the title, discovered that another deed had been executed by a person also named Mary E. Bull. This led to inquiry, which resulted in the discovery that a "tall, lady-like person, with dark hair and eyes" had represented herself as the genuine Mary E. Bull, had hoodwinked her attorneys and real estate agent and cleared for California with $2,200 in her possession as the result of her enterprise. The plaintiff seeks now to recover from the defendant the amount of the checks, on the ground that they had been paid under a forged indorsement. The claim is resisted on the ground that this case differs from all cases of forged indorsements, inasmuch as the check was indorsed by and paid to the person for whom it was intended, and the fact that she misrepresented herself to him as the owner of the property did not fix the responsibility on the defendant.

The cause is still on.

Mr. Butler, of Barney, Butler & Parsons, for plaintiff; Francis C. Barlow, of Barlow & Hyatt, for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Catherine Dougherty was indicted for the larceny of $45, the property of Mrs. Delaney, of No. 76 Hudson-street. The evidence being insufficient to sustain the charge the prisoner was acquitted.

Jacob Simons pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with assault, with intent to commit a robbery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Edward Martin was convicted of the larceny of $100 from Michael Burke, and was committed to the Penitentiary for four years and six months.

A young lad, named Thomas Johnston, who [illegible] was charged with burglariously entering the premises of Mr. Chenberg, No. [illegible] Third-avenue, and stealing $25. The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 27th of November, the prisoner was seen leaving Mr. Chenberg's premises by Officer Ryan, of the Sixth Precinct Station, and arrested on suspicion. Upon inquiry the following morning it was ascertained that the sum stated in the indictment had been stolen from the premises during the night. The prisoner pleaded drunkenness in extenuation of the offence, and denied having any knowledge of entering the prosecutor's house on the night in question.

The jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

The Recorder took exception to the verdict of the jury and stated his conviction of the prisoner's guilt. He certainly would have sentenced him to the State's Prison for five years, if convicted.

John Boyle and Robert Holden pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary on the premises of Stephen Bogart, and were sent to the State's Prison for four years and six months.

Joseph Reilly was convicted on a charge of burglary and sent to the State's Prison for three years and six months.

Sarah Branden was charged, at the instance of James Forbes, with the larceny of $300. The case was postponed until this morning.

Henry Jewett was convicted on a charge of grand larceny, and ordered to be sent to the State's Prison for two years and six months.

Emma Metz, an old offender, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny and was committed to the State's Prison for four years and six months.

The Court then adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 14.

By Judge Freedman.

Josephine M. Allen vs. Margaret Peterline; order dismissing motion.

Courtland D. Pinney vs. Georgianna Pinney; divorce granted.

Christopher Marx vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Walter Solomon vs. Samuel Solomon; order vacating judgment.

Joseph H. Devlin vs. Bernard Reilly; order denying motion.

Margaret Leuscheur vs. August Leuscheur; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 14.

By Judge Loew.

Knapp vs. Deane; motion granted; answer stricken out as shown, with $10 costs of motion to plaintiff.

Fox vs. Dempsey; motion to amend order granted.

Coleman vs. Adams; motion for leave to serve supplemental answer within ten days granted.

Oswego Starch Factory vs. O'Brien; motion granted.

Smith vs. Same; motion granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE "BOGUS" DETECTIVE CASE.

In this Court, yesterday, Edward G. Howe, the young man who has recently prominently figured in public print as a bogus detective, was tried on two complaints out of the several made against him by his credulous victims. In one case he was charged with obtaining money by false pretences from John M. Terry, the facts of which have already been published. The other charge was for personating a Police officer, the offence being proven by the evidence of Detective McDougall.

Judge DOWLING, in passing sentence, said to the defendant: "You have evidently well practiced this fraud. The first thing you have done in the morning was to pick up the newspapers to see who had the misfortune to have any missing property or missing relatives, and then go to them and perpetrate these frauds. You have been tried here only on two cases, but the Police have information of no less than sixty persons who have been defrauded. You have represented yourself as a detective officer, and, providing yourself with forged paper, having the heading of the Metropolitan Police, you have introduced yourself as an inspector or as captain of the detectives and obtained money for information you have promised to give in reference to lost relatives or lost property. These people have expected your return from Albany or somewhere else, where you said you resided; but you never returned. Your frauds were known to me a month ago, and I advised some made by which you could be arrested."

Prisoner—I have only done this at the instigation of others. I have given information, but it does not seem to do me any good.

Judge DOWLING—You say that the information you have given has done you no good. There are other cases on this calendar against you. You have only been tried on two; the others will stand over you. It is well known who has been behind you in these transactions; quite as well known as it is to yourself for its your own relation. I am sorry he is not here on trial; I wish him to understand that he is known, and I wish it to be known also that he is an officer of the Metropolitan Police force. It is he that has set this scheme on foot; and this man is your brother-in-law. He stole for you the note paper with the heading upon it from headquarters. Now, I don't know that I can say anything more to you. I must say this to your brother-in-law if he is in Court, that I think the best thing he can do is to get out of the Police Department. I am surprised that the Police Commissioners have not discharged him before this. You will be sentenced for the first offence to six months' imprisonment with $50 fine, to stand committed until paid; and the same sentence for the second offence, to commence at the conclusion of the first sentence.

THREATENING A NEWSPAPER REPORTER.

Wallace J. Van Vecht, a young man related to a respectable family, who was convicted of embezzling from the New-York News Company recently, and was subsequently discharged on promise of good behavior, was again before the Sessions Magistrates, this time being accused of making threats. It appears that he met one of the employes of the News Company at Sweeney's Hotel, and he threatened to put a bullet through his head; also that he visited the office of an evening journal and threatened to "lick" a reporter for making a report of his case. The prisoner claimed that the report was untrue in stating that he kept a fast woman, and that he robbed the News Company. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

At this Court held yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, John Murphy was charged, at the suit of Frederick Klaetzer, with the robbery of a watch valued at $20. He was committed for examination.

Anthony Gillespie, James McQuade, John Ridley and John Kelly were prosecuted by Dennis Kelly for feloniously assaulting and stabbing him with a knife. The prisoners were held to answer.

The Court then adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 14, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	116⅝	600 West. U. Tel..........	34⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	120	100 do......s30	34⅛
25,000 U.S. 5-20 R, '62.	112⅛	7 do..........	34¼
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62..	114⅛	100 Quicksilver s60	17⅛
20,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64..	112⅝	100 do........b30	17⅛
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65..	113⅛	500 Pacific Mail........	51¼
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.n		100 do..........	51⅛
[illegible]	115⅛	15 do..........	51
20,000 do..........	115⅛	18 Del. & H. Can.b.c	120
2,000 do..........	115⅛	100 Adams Ex........	62⅝
5,000 do.......b3	115½	100 do...bet. call	63
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.....	109	75 Am. M. U. Ex.......	40⅛
142,550 U.S. 5-20 C., '67,	115⅛	180 do...bet. call	40
55,000 do..........	115⅛	100 U. S. Ex..........	52
20,000 do.......b3	115⅛	200 do..........	52⅛
20,000 do..........	115⅛	200 N. Y. C. & H. R.	90
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	116	20,000 N.Y. Cen. & H.	
38,500 U. S. 5s,10-40 C.	110⅛	Certificates........	82⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.	43⅛	1,000 do..........	82⅛
1,000 do..........	43	200 Erie R..........	26⅛
5,000 do..........	42⅛	400 do.......b10	26⅛
20,000 do..........	42⅛	100 Erie Pf..........	45⅛
3,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c.	49⅛	200 Harlem R..........	134
10,000 do..........	50	500 Reading..........	100⅛
15,000 N.C.St.6s,n.b60	30	200 do.......b3	100⅛
1,000 do..........	30	100 L. S. & M. S. R.R.	85⅛
1,000 do..........	29⅛	200 do..........	85⅛
3,000 do..........	29⅛	100 do...bet. call	86
10,000 do..........	29	100 Ill. Cen..........	134
10,000 do.......b60.	29⅛	400 Chi. & N. W........	72⅛
15,000 do..........	28⅛	200 do...bet. call	72⅛
30,000 do..........	28⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84
10,000 do..........	28½	300 do..........	83⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s..........	90⅛	100 do..........	83⅛
2,000 do..........	90⅛	100 Chi. & R. I..........	106⅛
5,000 So. Car. St. n..	72	200 do..........	106⅛
6,000 Ala. 8s..........	93	400 do..........	106⅛
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M...	88	400 Mil. & St. P........	73⅛
15,000 Union Pac. 1st.	84	100 do..........	73⅛
1,000 Alt.&T.H. 2d Pf	80	200 do...bet. call	73⅛
1,000 Del., L. & W. 1st	96	50 Mil. & St.Paul Pf.	
5,000 P.,F.W.& C.2d.	93⅛	b30..........	86⅛
2,000 Chi.& Alt.In.M	88	100 do..........	86
5,000 St. L.&Iron M.		150 Tol., W. & W........	56
R. 1st M. Bds.	81⅛	70 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
1,000 M.& St.P. 7 3-10		Guar..........	89⅛
conv..........	89	50 do..........	89
20,000 C.,Cin.&Ind.C.,		100 Ohio & Miss........	25⅛
1st M..........	75⅛	500 do.......b30	25⅝
7,000 do..........	76	100 Chic. & Alt........	143
4,000 do..........	75⅛	10 do...bet. call	144
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s,		45 Chic., B. & Q........	150
1st M..........	102⅛	89 Del., L. & W. R..	105
20 Merch. Ex. Bank.	120	250 N. J. Central........	91
5 Bk. of Commerce..	123	100 do..........	90⅛
14 Shoe&Leath'r Bk	142	100 do..........	90⅛
500 Mariposa Pf..........	16	37 Han.& St. J..........	109

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...	119⅞	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,	
2,000 do..........	119⅞	'65, new..........	111⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	115⅝	5,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65.n	
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	114⅛	b3..........	115⅛
15,000 do..........	114⅛	55,000 do..........	115⅛
10,000 do..........	114⅛	12,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67.c	115⅛
12,000 U. S. 5-20R., '62.	112⅛	21,000 do..........	115⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.		10,000 do.......b3	115⅛
b3..........	112⅛	70,000 do..........	115⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112⅛	10,000 do.......c	115⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	113⅛	30,000 U.S. 5s,10-40 C..	110⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40R.	109⅛	5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....	109

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 S. C. St., n. b. c	72	200 Pac. Mail..........	52⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n	42⅛	100 do..........	52⅛
6,000 Mor.& Es.1st M		1,000 N.Y. Cen. & H.	
bet. call..........	97	R. Cer..........	83
15,000 Col. C. & I. C.		5,000 do...bet. call	83⅛
1st M..........	76	200 L. S. & M. So........	86
10,000 do..........	76⅛	100 do.......b10	86
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d.	86⅛	14 do.......opg	87
200 W. U. Tel..........	34⅛	100 Bos., H. & E. b.c	9⅛
100 Quick. M. Co........	17⅛	400 Chi. & N. W........	72⅛
100 do..........	17⅛	100 Chi.&N.W. Pf........	84
500 do...bet. call	17⅛	300 Chi. & R. I. R.b.c	106⅛
200 Cum. Coal Pf........	26⅛	200 Mil. & St. P........	73⅛
400 Canton Co.......b.c	56	200 Mil.& St. P. Pf........	86
100 Mariposa Pf........	15	100 T., W. & W........	55
100 Adams Ex..........	62⅛	700 N. J. Cen..........	90
100 A. M. U. Ex........	40⅛	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	
100 do..........	40⅛	Guar..........	88⅛
100 Long Isl. R. b. c.	63⅛		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000 Am. Gold........	122⅛	100 La. Sh.& M. S........	85⅛
100 Cumberland........	26⅛	100 Ohio & Miss........	26
300 Mariposa..........	7⅛	100 Chi. & N. W......s3	72⅛
100 do..........	7⅛	100 do..........	72⅛
100 do..........	7⅛	400 Erie..........	26⅛
100 do.......s3	7⅛	100 do.......b2	26⅛
100 Pacific Mail........	51⅛	100 do..........	26⅛
100 Reading..........	100⅛	200 do.......c	26⅛
200 do.......s3	100⅛	100 do..........	26⅛

TUESDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The frauds made public yesterday on the New-York State Bounty Loan and the loans made on the Street on these false certificates and on stolen United States 5-20 Registered Stock, had a further depressing effect upon the Stock and Money markets to-day, and prices for the Public Funds and the Railway Stocks this Afternoon are generally weaker than on Monday night. The Gold market is also weak, but under the prevailing belief that the Treasury would not accept less than 122 ⅌ cent. for the million of dollars offered to the best bidders to-day, the Brokers offered for over $3,000,000, and the following awards were made for the $1,000,000:

AWARDS OF GOLD, DEC. 14.

S. D. Davis.	Cammann & Co.
$5,000..........122.15	$50,000..........122.28
G. C. Magoun.	50,000..........122.26
5,000..........122.12	50,000..........122.15
25,000..........122.16	Lee, Bliss & Co.
Grinnell & Nevers.	20,000..........122.23⅛
100,000..........122.26	Hatch, Foote & Co.
100,000..........122.21	5,000..........122.22
35,000..........122.13	5,000..........122.21
Roosevelt & Son.	5,000..........122.17
20,000..........122.25	5,000..........122.14
Utley & Dowling.	Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
5,000..........122.20	25,000..........122.17
Hewes & Ryerson.	50,000..........122.14
5,000..........122.20	R. Baile.
Vermilye & Co.	10,000..........122.20
50,000..........122.18	10,000..........122.19
Hagan & Billings.	10,000..........122.18
20,000..........122.15	10,000..........122.17
Closson & Hays.	10,000..........122.16
50,000..........122.15	20,000..........122.15
Hidd, Peirce & Co.	4,000..........122.13
20,000..........122.25	20,000..........122.14
20,000..........122.20	White, Morris & Co.
20,000..........122.15	50,000..........122.14
W. T. Hatch & Son.	Duff, Timmerman & Co.
7,500..........122.18	5,000..........122.15
25,000..........122.25	5,000..........122.14
Townsend & King.	2,000..........122.13
5,000..........122.25	Schack & Hotop.
5,000..........122.20	7,500..........122.13
Decoppet & Tiers.	Robinson, Cox & Co.
22,000..........122.13	19,000..........122.13
Total..........$1,000,000	

After these awards the sales of Gold in the open market were at weaker prices, and 122 ⅌ cent. was accepted by the close of regular business hours.

The foreign Exchanges on the decline in Gold were again disposed to firmness, but no higher than 108¾ on London, sixty days, was made on actual cash sales, and f.5.18¾ to the dollar on Paris.

The terms for Money were 7 ⅌ cent. Currency to 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Interest on call to the Brokers, while we hear of rather easier terms on sixty-day Merchant acceptances. Some of the outside Money lenders who are disturbed by the extra hazards of lending on Stocks developed by yesterday's frauds, are disposed to place their balances in prime and fair paper in preference.

The Public Funds have gone down to 115½ ⅌ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, which price includes the January 3 ⅌ cent. Coupon. The other 5-20s and the 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 and 5 ⅌ cents 10-40s declined in about the same proportion.

The Railway market was moderately supported through the forenoon at the reduced prices made last evening, but after the late Boards and on the reported active demand for money, there was a heavy feeling on the New-York and Western Roads and on Reading, and at 5 o'clock P. M. the following report was made as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS DEC. 14.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	110⅜	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	116	115½
American Gold Coin	122⅜	122
Bills on London 60 days	108⅝	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	43¼	42½
North Carolina Bonds, new	30⅜	28¾
New-York Central and Hudson	89⅝	88⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	81½	81¼
Reading Railroad	100⅜	99¾
Chicago and Rock Island	106½	106
Northwestern Common	72¼	71
Northwestern Preferred	83⅞	83½
Pacific Mail Company	51	51¼
St. Paul Preferred	85⅝	85
St. Paul Common	73⅜	72¾
Lake Shore	85⅝	84⅞
Erie	26⅜	26⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅝	25½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	116	5-20 coup., n. 1, 1865	115⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	119⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	115⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	115⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	114⅛	10-40 registered	109
5-20 coup., 1864	112⅛	10-40 coupon	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	113	6s Currency	109

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c.	50	Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., 1881	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	42⅜	Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., 1886	100
Virginia 6s, ex c.	49⅛	Michigan 7 ⅌ ct., 1878	97
Va. 6s, new bds.	54⅛	Mich. 7 ⅌ ct. war loan	97
Georgia 6s	82	N. Y. Reg. Bty Loan	105
Ga. 7s, new bds.	93	N.Y. coupon Bty Ln.	109⅛
North Carolina 6s	42	N.Y. 7s, Canal L., 1870	99⅛
N. C. 6s, new bds.	28⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1872	100
South Carolina 6s, n.b.	69⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1873	100
Missouri 6s	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1874	100
Louisiana 6s, lev. bds.	60⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1875	100
La. 8s, levee bds.	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1877	100
Connecticut 6s	99	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1878	101
Rhode Island 6s	94	N.Y. 5s, Canal L., 1874	97⅛
Alabama 5s	61⅛	N.Y. 5s, Canal L., 1876	98
Alabama 8s	96		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	86⅛	Gal. & Chicago Ex.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	98	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '79	80	Chic. R. I. & Pacific	97
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	73⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97
Hud.R.7s,1stM.,'69-'70	101	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Hud.R.7s,2dM.S.F.'85	102⅛	Cleve. & Tol. Sk. Fd.	92
Harlem 1st M.	96	N. J. Central new bds	96
Mich. Cen. 1stM.8s,'82	116	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.1 M.	109⅛
Ch., Bur.& Q.8 ⅌ c.1M.	109	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.2 M.	93
Mich. So.7 ⅌ ct.2d M.	88	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.3 M.	88
Mich. S.&N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c	96	Cleve. & Pitts., 4th M.	73
Pac. R. 7s, gt'd by Mo	92⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	100
Central Pacific Bds.	93⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc.	86
Union Pacific 1st Bds	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct., '70	116	Ohio & Miss. con'sted	81
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	79⅛	Peninsula R. R. B.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	71	St. L.&Iron Mt. B.	81⅛
Consol'd 7 ⅌ ct. convt.	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.8s	102⅛
Consol'd 7 ⅌ ct. 1st M	91	Mil. & St. P. 1 M.7 3-10	89
Lack. & West. Bds.	89	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91
Del., Lack.&W. 1st M	98	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d	85
Del., Lack.& W. 2d M	92	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.ex.	86⅛	Chic. & Gt. East. 1 M.	75⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st M	75⅛
Tol. & Wab. Equip. B	74	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	67
T.,W.& W.con. cv.S.F	80⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70	Tol., Peoria & W.F.D	78

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of the Republic	119
Mechanics'	135	B'k of North America	106
Union	120	Irving	115
America	144	Nassau	101
City	205	Shoe and Leather	140⅛
Phenix	109	Corn Exchange	132
Tradesmen's	152	Continental	101
Fulton	160	Commonwealth	112
Seventh Ward	110	Importers & Traders'	140⅛
State of New-York	106	Park	162
Commerce	123	Central National	109
Broadway	275	Fourth National	104⅛
Ocean	76	Tenth National	85
American Exchange	110	Oriental	150

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14.

General balance yesterday	$88,518,610 70
Gold receipts	336,540 59
Gold payments	180,617 07
Gold balance	78,055,264 43
Currency receipts	206,472 30
Currency payments	312,553 27
Currency balance	9,826,781 66
General balance	87,974,694 22
Customs	321,000 09

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14—4 P. M.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	92½	—
City 6s, new	99	99¼
Camden and Amboy	119	119½
Pennsylvania Central	54⅛	54¼
Reading	100	100¼
Lehigh Valley	53½	53¾
Catawissa Preferred	35	35½
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28¼
Lehigh Navigation	33½	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	95	95½

The Manhattan Bank is severely reflected upon in connection with the frauds upon the State of New-York Bounty Loan, made public yesterday. It seems that the officers of the Bank, who are the State Agents of Registration, Transfer and Interest of all the New-York State Stocks, were made aware, on Friday last, that such frauds had been perpetrated. They failed to warn the public that this discovery had been made, and between Friday night and Monday noon the wrong doers had escaped to parts unknown, and the Wall-street Bankers and Brokers had been victimized, without the poor satisfaction of bringing the guilty party to justice to the extent of over $200,000. The affair was managed awkwardly, not to say stupidly, by those Manhattan gentlemen, but, we dare add with no deliberate purpose to conceal the facts or to shirk the responsibility connected with the frauds. We hope that the occurrence will at least teach the Manhattan Company a lesson of reasonable modesty and common sense. We know of no bank in the City that accepted the national banking system in 1864, which this concern, with marked self-assurance, refused to do, that [illegible] a figure before the public.

The frauds upon the New-York State Bounty Loan were perpetrated by altering the manuscript denominations of one thousand and five thousand, in the Certificates, to ten thousand dollars. The frauds in borrowing Money on stolen 5-20 United States Registered Stock were in altering the assignments of the Certificates, not in changing or raising their denominations, which would be impossible, as the sums are engraved, not written on the face of the Certificates. As no very large robberies of United States 5-20s, of the Registered Stock, have been committed for some time past, the probability is that the amount borrowed upon in the present instance, by alteration of the assignments, is not over $17,000, unless further developments are yet to be made public.

The Chicago and Rock Island Company have set an admirable example of reform and security in the tenor and style of their Stock Certificates. The plates from which they are printed are most elaborately executed, and the denomination of the 50 shares and 100 shares Certificates engraved in the text and on the margin. A third plate is prepared for fractional Certificates below 50 shares, and although in blank, the denomination cannot be altered, or raised above 50 shares—as the Company issue no intermediate Certificate, and no single Certificate above 100 shares.

We learn from Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. that they did not purchase from W. E. GREY & Co., as erroneously stated in some of yesterday's papers, any of the stolen registered bonds. Messrs. J. C. & Co. have in the past month received in the course of business three registered 5-20 bonds of $5,000 each, from which it was subsequently ascertained the names of the payees had been erased, other names substituted and corresponding assignments made. Upon the discovery of the irregularities they were returned to the houses from whom they were purchased, all of them members of the Stock Exchange, who promptly substituted good bonds.

The New-Haven Road will pay $3 on the Old, and $1 25 on the Scrip Stock Jan. 3, both free of Government tax.

The week's produce exports have been to the currency value of $3,646,286.

RAILWAY EARNINGS—NOVEMBER.

	Nov., 1869.	Nov., 1868.
Central Pacific (gold)	$532,000	
Chicago and Alton	403,691	$409,568
Chicago and Northwestern	1,144,029	1,107,083
Cleveland, Rock Island & Pac.	475,600	424,589
Cleveland and Pittsburg	219,735	[illegible]
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	271,555	262,790
Illinois Central	835,055	699,532
Lake Shore and Mich. South.	1,124,745	1,063,482
Marietta and Cincinnati	131,019	119,169
Michigan Central	448,419	410,825
Milwaukee and St. Paul	801,363	556,917
North Missouri	248,439	112,340
Ohio and Mississippi	298,017	274,056
St. Louis, Alton and T. Haute	188,148	175,379
Total	$7,111,324	$5,807,255

EARNINGS FOR ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1869.	1868.
Chicago and Alton	$4,330,085	$4,146,997
Chicago and Northwestern	12,547,[illegible]	12,390,535
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	4,886,909	4,272,029
Clev., Col., Cin. & Indianapolis	2,878,843	2,668,281
Illinois Central	7,854,711	7,140,273
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	11,870,088	11,087,832
Marietta and Cincinnati	1,281,193	1,172,687
Michigan Central	4,374,621	4,179,143
Milwaukee and St. Paul	6,653,190	6,048,765
Ohio and Mississippi	2,660,647	2,721,178
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	1,844,867	1,767,862
Total	$61,177,348	$57,715,081

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Dec. 3 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Nov. 25. Francs.	Dec. 2. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,362,287,800	1,372,828,350
Bank notes to order	48,715,100	48,942,898
Treasury account	241,426,478	222,396,969
Current accounts	314,063,990	322,924,101
Current branch banks	46,226,102	45,118,677
Dividends payable	918,241	286,477
Discounts	8,018,542	8,459,743
Rediscounted	991,660	991,660
Sundries	9,707,959	10,163,207
Total	2,247,986,401	2,248,301,307
Cash in hand	1,234,840,628	1,223,508,807
Commercial bills overdue	180,857	184,774
Commercial not yet due	319,822,421	309,841,100
Commercial branch banks	295,968,399	302,234,930
Advances on bullion	18,815,100	21,420,200
Branch banks	2,581,380	2,002,980
French public securities	19,058,380	19,553,000
Branch banks	8,965,600	8,969,800
On railway shares, &c.	39,988,700	40,172,100
By the branch banks	33,083,150	33,034,450
On Credit Foncier	1,097,600	1,129,600
Branches	1,266,600	1,227,260
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,595,187	80,595,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,187,784	9,171,784
Expenses and management	2,123,086	2,505,975
Sundries	7,430,876	9,009,809
Total	2,247,986,401	2,248,301,307

Secretary Boutwell's Report—Our Commerce and our Bonds Held Abroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL having done me the honor to inclose, through the Post Office, a copy of his annual report showing the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it would seem a duty to carefully examine the statements and recommendations, not with a view to find fault, but of arriving at a correct conclusion in relation to the matters therein stated.

The report is most ably drawn, and does credit to both the head and heart of the Secretary, avoiding as it does, political bias, with a desire to present the several questions forcibly and at the same time fairly. Yet on careful examination of the matters presented, some facts are stated, bearing upon the great questions which now agitate the country, without discussing the cause or the evil results to be expected. The Secretary informs us that specie payments cannot be maintained so long as we transfer our debt to Europe in exchange for merchandise. This is true, and must convince every person of the danger of the process. The debt is to be paid at a future day, and carries with it interest payable in gold. But the merchandise received in exchange is perishable, and is of no avail in paying either the principal or the interest. This exchange is giving something for nothing; it is like going to the theatre, seeing an interesting play, and giving a note to be paid at a future day for admission. It is buying champagne on credit, inviting friends to help drink it, and giving a note for the money. The Secretary states the fact, and leaves the people to draw their own conclusions, without one word as to the cause or the evil certain to follow.

The Secretary estimates that between $700,000,000 and $900,000,000 of the debt of the United States has already been exchanged. In this he is undoubtedly mistaken, as the amount is supposed to be much larger, and is daily increasing. But take the figures, as stated, "between $700,000,000 and $900,000,000." The bonds, we are told, are in Europe, and the merchandise gone into consumption, and most of it out of existence. On this large amount, in merchandise, we have laid a duty in gold of fifty per cent., from which, if we take $800,000,000 as the minimum, the duty alone would amount to $400,000,000. Take $400,000,000 as the average of the debt exchanged for merchandise, and five years as the period in which the trade has progressed, and we have an annual outlay for interest of $24,000,000, which, in the five years, will give as the sum paid Europe in interest alone $120,000,000, both principal and interest still running on. Deduct this amount from the duties levied and we have a balance of $280,000,000 to pay interest on the debt at home, and a balance still left to be converted into legal tenders, and then used in buying up the principal of the debt at a premium of from fifteen to twenty per cent. On this state of things we throw up our arms and hats, and call upon the world to witness our great prosperity. We are certainly a most remarkable people. We create debt in the conduct of a great war, and the purchase of war material, and the maintenance of our national unity, and call the debt money. We make fortunes by borrowing money, exchanging it for merchandise, and selling the merchandise at a profit, and call upon the world to witness our great prosperity. We collect the duties in gold, and pay the interest on the debt exported, and use the balance for interest on the portion of debt still retained at home, and then sell enough gold for currency to buy up the original debt, at a premium of from fifteen to twenty per cent. to the extent of from $70,000,000 to $80,000,000. What greater evidence could we have of the great prosperity spoken of? We have paid the expenses of government, the interest on the debt, and reduced the principal nearly $100,000,000. And all accomplished by exporting our debt. Here is a scheme of that universal Yankee nation—paying a debt out of the profits of the debt, and still the debt exists.

We boast of having reduced the debt between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000 during the past year, at the same time that we have failed to produce a surplus for export to pay the world for what we have bought, to the extent of the debt actually exported. And, although the debt of the United States has actually been reduced within the past year $80,000,000, the fact remains that in paying this $80,000,000 we have increased our indebtedness to the world to the extent of the bonds exported. Although the debt has been reduced $80,000,000, the people of the United States own of the debt an amount less the quantity exchanged for merchandise, and are impoverished to that extent.

The Secretary informs us that so long as it is necessary to pay for merchandise by the transfer of Government bonds or other indebtedness to other countries, so long it will be impossible to resume specie payments or maintain them. The Secretary might have gone still further and told the people the important truth that we could neither resume nor maintain specie payments unless our surplus products pay for our purchases abroad, and that under present circumstances, when we have no more debt to export in exchange for merchandise, or if the time arrive when Europe decline to purchase more debt, we shall be under the necessity of curtailing our purchases, and that will reduce the amount to be received for duties, and gold may be in demand to pay the interest in Europe. All these are questions to be discussed by statesmen and to be considered by capitalists. The Secretary might have informed the people that the exchange of bonds for merchandise can only be continued at a loss. The longer this policy is pursued the less able will the Government and people be to resume. If we cannot meet our engagements for the present year, how will we meet those of the coming year, and make up the deficiency of the year past? These are important questions for the consideration of statesmen, and each individual composing the nation. The debt was created under paper, and paper received at par for the bonds. And we have agreed through our representatives in Congress to pay in gold. And it behooves every man in the nation to examine the case for himself, because the nation is made up of individuals, and individuals have to pay the debt by taxation in some shape or other, and the longer we continue exchanging debt for merchandise the worse we shall be off, because the debt will increase in compound ratio. What is $1,000,000,000 to-day will be $2,000,000,000 ten years hence, and if we expect to pay, as we believe every honest man intends to do, we should reverse the locomotive and go against any increase of debt, instead of complaining of hard times when the debt is to be paid.

In the above we state our honest conviction, resulting from a consideration of cause and effect. The issue of paper money, high prices, speculation and gambling, persons heretofore earning a living by honest industry giving up business and living by their wits, have advanced three times the premium on gold. Labor and internal taxes enter into the cost of production, and we are shut out from the markets of the world at the same time that the cheap countries of Europe, under a specie basis, can and do produce and sell in this market, after paying duties in gold, merchandise to the value of $300,000,000 annually. They undersell Americans in their markets besides. The only way to save us from bankruptcy is to get back to the currency of the world, and then if we cannot compete we must acknowledge ourselves beaten, and occupy a back seat in the great family of nations. M.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Many holders of Government Bonds, who would be glad to capitalize the difference between them and some of the Railroad Bonds offered in the market before the proposed funding of the public debt, at 4 or 4½ per cent. interest, shall materially reduce the profit of the exchange, are hesitating only for want of satisfactory assurance as to *which* of the latter are *safe*.

This caution is necessarily and wisely felt and exercised as to all that class of capital which seeks secure investment rather than speculative or business risks.

Transfers of capital from securities which have, from special causes, reached a high premium, to those of more moderate cost, are prompted by a wise and prudent forethought, when the larger profit from the investment can be secured without the sacrifice of the security with which the invested capital should be guarded.

The fact that the Government is rapidly buying up its own bonds imparts to them for the time being a market value in excess of their intrinsic value for investment, and disproportioned to the market price of other perfectly reliable and substantial securities.

The difference in price between them and other bonds does not necessarily imply a like difference in intrinsic value, and it MAY be capitalized with entire safety if a proper selection is made.

The Message of the President of the United States and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury express the belief of the whole country that the improved credit of the nation will enable them to fund the Five-twenty Bonds, at not over 4½ per cent. interest, within a very short time.

Persons having under consideration the subject of funding their Five-twenties now, while it may be so advantageously done, or of new investments, will find in the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—secured by a mortgage of only $2,800,000 on a property worth at least $10,000,000—the required element of safety, combined with reasonable income.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1. Principal and interest payable in Gold in New-York.

Full and satisfactory information will be given upon application in person or by letter.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, payable 1st January, 1870, can exchange the same at par, on or before the 1st January next, for the new issue of 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at 90, at our office, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.—SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, NEARLY TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD. THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 150 miles are already completed in the most thorough manner, equipped and running regular trains, and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the Metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 95 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	23	Spirits Turp., bbls.	18
Beeswax, pkgs.	3	Tar, bbls.	169
Cotton, bales	5,176	Pitch, bbls.	300
Cotton Seed, bags	2,354	Resin, bbls.	160
Copper, bbls.	190	Pork, bbls.	422
Copper, cakes	85	Beef, pkgs.	567
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	18	Cutmeats, pkgs.	132
Eggs, bbls.	191	Lard, pkgs.	280
Flour, bbls.	31,173	Stearine, pkgs.	32
Meal, bbls.	1,402	Butter, pkgs.	2,808
Meal, bags	201	Cheese, pkgs.	9,679
Wheat, bushels	146	Tallow, pkgs.	178
Corn, bushels	8,034	Dressed Hogs, No.	246
Malt, bushels	3,050	Peanuts, bags	2,637
Oats, bushels	6,028	Rice, pkgs.	482
Beans, bushels	2,258	Starch, pkgs.	900
Peas, bushels	2,820	Tobacco, hhds.	137
Oatmeal, bbls.	200	Whisky, bbls.	879
Hemp, bales	3	Wool, bales	65
Hops, bales	1,592	Sponge, bales	85
Leather, sides	11,796	Oil Cake, pkgs.	450

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool—60,800 lbs. Bacon, 100 bbls. Apples, 22,260 lbs. Lard, 12 bbls. Pork, 4,000 lbs. Hams, 223,320 lbs. Tallow, 805 bbls. Flour, 667,890 lbs. Cheese, 1,146 bales Cotton, 137,729 lbs. Oil Cake, 12,480 bushels Wheat, 50 boxes Fruit; Specie, $45,866.

By the steamer *Allemannia*, for Hamburg—437 bales Cotton, 15,500 lbs. Grease, 246 cases Sewing Machines, 1,050 boxes Extract, 1,000 bags Pimento, 7 bales Bark, 138 bbls. Dried Apples, 25 bbls. Maizena, 158 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 45 cases Essential Oils, 873 bbls. Resin, 102 gallons Sperm Oil, 324 bags Coffee, 598 bales Tobacco.

By the bark *Regina di Fiori*, for Leghorn—89,969 gallons Refined Petroleum, 200 cases Extract Logwood.

By the ship *Aurora*, for Havre—16 bbls. Alcohol, 63 boxes Bromine, 126,573 gallons Benzine.

By the brig *Anna*, for Constantinople—7,220 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been quoted steady, but have been inactive, at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been lightly dealt in at 39c.@40c. for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market shows but little animation, yet no change of moment is noticeable in prices. We quote: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 85c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 85c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 40; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

CANDLES—Have been dull at old rates.

COCOA—Has been dull but steady.

COAL—Has been in less urgent demand within our former range.

COFFEE—Has been neglected; prices have not varied. We quote: Java at 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 16c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@19c.; Manilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14c.@15¼c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, have been 14,031 bags; sales, 19,050 bags; stock in first hands here to-day, 85,728 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 112,897 bags. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 8¼c.@9c.; fair cargoes, 9¾c.@10c.; good cargoes, 10¼c.@11c.; prime cargoes, 11¼c.@12c., gold, in bond, ⅌ lb., forty-five and sixty days' credit.

Stock of Rio in Importers' Hands.

	Bags.		Bags.
At New-Orleans	3,275	At Savannah	3,140
At Galveston	3,000	At Baltimore	15,154
At Mobile	2,400	At New-York	85,728
Grand total			112,897

COTTON—Has been more active at full and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,010 bales, (of which 1,010 bales were to arrive,) including 1,354 bales to shippers, 2,082 bales to spinners, 254 bales to speculators, and 320 bales in transit. Also 1,650 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales basis Low Middling, December, at 25c.; 250 do., January, at 25c.; 300 do., February, at 25¼c.@25¼c.; 400 do., March, at 25¼c.@25½c.; 100 do., April, at 25¾c.; 400 do., April, on private terms, ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	24	24⅛	24½	24¼
Good Ordinary	24⅛	24¾	25	25¼
Low Middling	25	25¼	25½	25¾
Middling	25⅝	25¾	26	26¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,086
Receipts last week	20,996
Receipts the preceding week	20,273
Receipts since Sept. 1	271,481
Receipts since Jan. 1	624,109
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,886
Export clearances since our last	1,583
Exports since Sept. 1	122,148
Exports since Jan. 1	306,751
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	329,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	328,557
Estimated stock here	25,000

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in quite moderate supply and demand at from 85c.@95c. ⅌ lb.

FISH—There has been less call for all kinds, yet prices have not varied essentially.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quoted steady, but have been without activity.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very sparingly sought after, and has been again quoted lower and irregular, with increasing offerings of Western available at the modified prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,800 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 85; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 15@$5 50; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 50@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 35@$4 85
Extra State	5 15@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	4 85@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 15@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 00@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been rather more active, but has been quoted a trifle cheaper. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at from $5 45@$6 15 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 15@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $4 50@$5 85 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Cornmeal is in moderate demand at irregular rates. Sales, 350 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 for Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey, $5@$5 15 for Southern, $5 for Brandywine, $5 10 for Caloric, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been moderately active, but weak in price. Sales have been reported of 4,500 boxes new crop at $4 10@$4 15, near all at $4 10 ⅌ box. New crop Currants have been purchased to the extent of 125 bbls. on the basis of 13¾c. ⅌ lb. In most other articles the trade has been confined to job lots within our former range.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been unusually dull to-day, and prices have been quoted nominally 1c.@2c. a bushel lower; but the leading holders have not been disposed to offer their supplies freely at the going rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 37,150 bushels, in lots, including White Western at $1 43@$1 50; Red and Amber Western, inferior to choice, at from $1 25@$1 33; No. 1 Spring, in small lots, at $1 32½; No. 2 Spring at $1 21@$1 24, mainly at $1 24; No. 3 Spring at $1 18; White Genesee at $1 45@$1 52; Red and Amber State at $1 30@$1 33; and White California at $1 48@$1 50 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quoted a shade firmer, on a reduced offering and moderate demand, partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,500 bushels, in lots, at $1 08@$1 11 for damaged and heated Mixed Western; $1 11@$1 13½ for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 13 for Prime, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues inactive and heavy at $1 02@$1 07 for Western; $1 10@$1 15 for State, ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported of 3,100 bushels, within our range. Barley has been quite dull at about former rates. Sales have been reported of small lots of two-rowed State at $1 05@$1 10 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet and heavy at from $1 10@$1 35 ⅌ bushel. Sales, 3,500 bushels. Oats have been less freely offered and quoted decidedly firmer, on a fair inquiry, partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,500 bushels, in lots, at 62c.@65c., from depot and delivered, for heated to choice Western, the latter rate for White; 64¼c.@65c. for poor to very choice State, chiefly at 65c.; 57c.@61c. for Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 805 bbls. Flour and 18,480 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool.

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay has been in demand and held firmly at from 75c.@85c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in limited request at 75c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quoted steady, but has been inactive.

HIDES—Have been dull at former rates. Sales since our last, 500 Central American, 1,000 Montevideo to arrive, and 1,000 City Slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—Have attracted but little attention, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price, including New-York at 20c.@23c.; Eastern, 16c.@22c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, 1,592 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been quiet but steady at $2 75 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been less salable, within our previous range. The day's receipts have been 11,796 sides.

MOLASSES—The main inquiry has been for New-Orleans, of which 500 bbls. have been sold privately and 1,000 bbls. by auction, at 74c.@85c. ⅌ gallon. Of Porto Rico 30 hhds. were sold at auction at 52c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@50c.; English Islands at 45c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 85c.@81c. ⅌ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per Gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	30c.@34c.
Cuba, Clayed	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	40c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	45c.@52c.
Porto Rico	45c.@70c.
English Islands	45c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@81c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull, but without material change in price; 650 bbls. strained were placed at $2 ⅌ 280 lbs. The receipts were 160 bbls.; exports 873 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been dull, at irregular prices. Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand on the basis of 42c.@43½c. for merchantable lots, ⅌ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@44½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude, $3 25@$3 50. Resin, $2@$5 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 75. Pitch, $3 40@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been generally inactive within our range. Crude Whale at 75c.@85c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 05; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 85; Lard Oil at $1 55@$1 65; Red Oil at 85c.@88c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@92c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 42½@$1 45; Menhaden at 67c.@74¼c.; Spermaceti at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in better supply and depressed in price on a limited inquiry, at from 17¼c.@17½c. in bulk, with sales reported of 350 bbls. at 17¼c., and 22c.@22½c. in shipping order here, 22½c. in shipping order in Philadelphia, and 14c.@15¼c., in bulk, at Pittsburg, various deliveries, ⅌ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; in Philadelphia 500 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been very moderately inquired for at easier prices, though closing with rather more steadiness. Sales have been reported here of 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for December, various deliveries within the month, at 30¾c.@31¼c. ⅌ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, of 4,500 bbls. Standard White, for immediate and December delivery, at 30¾c.@31c., chiefly at 30¾c.@31c. ⅌ gallon. At Pittsburg the prevailing quotations for Standard White were 29¾c.@30c. for immediate delivery; 31c. for December, and 32c. for January, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were —— bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. The export clearances hence included 89,969 gallons for Leghorn, and 7,220 cases for Constantinople. Standard White, in cases, is held at [illegible], and Prime White [illegible] ⅌ gallon. Naphtha continues very quiet at 10c.@[illegible]c. in bulk, and [illegible] 16¼c., in cases, ⅌ gallon. There were 126,573 gallons cleared for Havre.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more freely sought after for forward delivery at firmer rates; but for immediate delivery the demand has been limited and prices have been depressed. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 300 bbls., in lots, at $32 50@$32 75 for Old Western Mess, $32@$32 50, chiefly $32 50, for New Western and City Mess; $27@$30 50 for Old and New Western and City Prime Mess, and $26 50@$27 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also, 1,250 bbls. New Mess for February delivery, sellers' options, at $32@$32 05 ⅌ bbl., closing with higher rates claimed. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate request at from 13¼c.@13¾c. for Western, and 13¾c.@14c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cutmeats are in some demand at unchanged rates; sales have been confined to equal to 95 packages, part to arrive, at 12c.@13c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 17c.@17½c. for Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon has been slow of sale at about previous figures; sales 85 boxes, including Cumberlands at 15¼c.; Short Rib at 16¼c., and Long Clear at 17c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been quiet and weak; sales have been reported of 350 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 18c.@20c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@19c. for City, and 18¾c.@19c. for fair to prime Steam, ⅌ lb.; also, 250 tierces prime Steam, seller February, on private terms ⅌ lb. Beef has been in fair request at $[illegible]@$13 50 for old, and $11 50@$17 for new, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Tierce Beef in fair request within our range, including New Prime Mess at from $28@$29, and India Mess at $27 50@$31 ⅌ tierce; sales 375 tierces. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at from $30@$31 50 for New ⅌ bbl.; sales 140 bbls. Butter is quiet and weak in price, including State, common to prime, at 25c.@45c.; fancy, 43c.@46c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ⅌ lb.; the receipts to-day were 2,808 packages. Cheese is inactive and heavy at from 10c.@17½c., the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 9,679 boxes.

RICE—Continues in limited demand, including Carolina at $7@$7 75; Rangoon, in bond, $2 75@$3 25, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in slack demand within our range; Clover at 12¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 35@$2 45; Timothy, $3 75@$4, currency; Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 20, gold, and Canary at $3 75@$4 75. Some 2,000 bushels Calcutta Linseed have been sold here at $2 20, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in very moderate demand since our last, including Castile at 15c.@15¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¼c.; Family, 10c.; and No. 1 at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Continue in slack request within our range; Mace at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 10; Cassia at 43c.@44c.; Cloves at 25¼c.@26c.; Pepper at 25¼c.@25¾c.; Pimento at 18¼c.@19¼c.; Ginger at 11¼c.@11¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 61 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 10¼c.@11¼c., and 383 boxes Havana at 10¼c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10¾c.@11¼c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¼c.@11¾c.; very good to choice do. at 11¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11¼c.@12c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¼c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at from 13¾c.@15¼c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 365,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10¼c.; also, 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18¼c., and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—All kinds have been dull, but without quotable change in prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of only 37 hhds. Kentucky at 9¼c.@12¼c.; 80 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf at 25c.@45c.; 50 cases Ohio on private terms, and 125 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 05 ⅌ lb.

WHALEBONE—The week's business in this line, Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co. notice thus: "We have no transactions to report; stock remains the same. We quote: Arctic, 90c., gold; Northwest and South Sea—No change. From the latest reports from the Northern Fleet, (all of which have arrived in,) we think we may expect at least 550,000 lbs. Bone, as the result of the season in the Arctic Ocean and Ochotsk Sea."

WHISKY—Has been in quite moderate demand at, however, a shade firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., in lots, at $1 03@$1 03½, chiefly at $1 03, ⅌ gallon. The receipts were 879 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very moderate business reported to-day at about previous rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 550 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¾d. ⅌ lb.; 65 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d., and 50 boxes Bacon at 25s. ⅌ ton. For London, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, on private terms. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 3s. ⅌ bbl. For Falmouth, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Oporto, a British schooner with 6,000 bushels Wheat at 20c., gold, in shipper's bags, ⅌ bushel. For Lisbon, an American bark, with 22,000 bushels Wheat, from Philadelphia, at 18c., gold, in ship's bags, ⅌ bushel. For Seville, a British schooner with 1,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a North German bark, hence with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, and another, from Philadelphia, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Dec. 13, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

The minutes of meetings held December first, sixth and ninth were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Miller—

Resolved, That permission be given to Thomas Chadwick to regulate, grade, set curb and gutter stones, and flag the sidewalks in front of his property, on north side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, commencing two hundred and six feet east of Third-avenue, at his own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Riverside Drive, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide.

Referred to the Committee on Roads.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pay the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund one thousand dollars each; to donate six hundred dollars to Patrick H. McGowan for extra services in the office of the Receiver of Taxes; to provide accommodations for the Twentieth Precinct Police; to regulate and grade Thirty-sixth-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; to pave with Belgian pavement Seventeenth-street, from Broadway to Fifth-avenue; to pave with Nicolson pavement Thirty-ninth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue; and Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolutions, To donate one hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-four cents to the German-American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward to pay assessments; also fifteen hundred dollars to Patrick H. Lydon and Lawrence Langan for extra services performed in the Comptroller's office.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Resolutions, To build sewers in Ninth-avenue, from Gansevoort to Thirteenth-street; in Hudson, from Canal to Vestry-street, and in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from First-avenue to East River; to extend the time for the completion of the contracts for regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Mount Morris-square; to regulate, grade, &c., Eighty-third and Eighty-ninth streets, from Tenth-avenue to the Boulevard; to appoint the New-York Official Railroad News a Corporation newspaper; to place lamp posts and light lamp in front of Tax Office, number thirty-two Chambers-street; to flag the sidewalk full width on the west side of Hudson-street, between Desbrosses and Canal streets, and on both sides of Washington-street, from Vestry to Canal-street; to donate three hundred dollars and forty cents to the Second Church of the Evangelical Association, to pay assessment, and one hundred and thirty dollars to the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, to pay assessment.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Thursday, sixteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Dec. 13, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen, City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

The minutes of meetings held December first and second were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Culkin—

Resolved, That a street lamp be placed and lighted in front of number Seven hundred and forty Greenwich-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That Edwin H. Darling be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor November twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, making the Insurance and Real Estate Journal a Corporation newspaper, be amended by striking therefrom all after the word newspapers.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Lysaght moved that the Committee on Donations be discharged from further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Pepper & Co. for one thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixteen cents, to reimburse said firm for moneys paid in advance for water for the use of their distillery in Thirteenth-street, from July eight to December twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and never used.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, to pave Fifth-avenue from Fifty-ninth to Ninetieth-street, with Stafford pavement.

Amended by striking therefrom the word "Stafford" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Nicolson," and laid over.

Resolution, To extend the time for regulating One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Mount Morris-square, to December one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions to lay and relay crosswalk across Wooster-street, at the intersection of Water-street; in Broome-street on the southerly side, between Laurens and Wooster streets, [illegible].

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Culkin, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, Cunningham, Roberts—16.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Thursday, sixteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
L'ELISIRE D'AMORE, (Italian opera.) Characters by Mlle. Pauline Canissa, Messrs. Bonconi, Errani and Colletti.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Waller, and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Wyndham, Stoddart and Miss Louise Moore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading character by Miss Lotta.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st. and 24th-st.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD and PLUTO. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE IRISH HEIRESS. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Davidge, Mrs. Chanfrau and Mrs. Gilbert.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LE SOURD OU L'AUBERGE PLAINE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI and FORTY WINKS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—KENILWORTH. Evening—DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
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BARKER AND THEALL GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Bishops congregated in Rome have brought a great number of addresses and presents to the Pope. An official statement is made that since 1859, 100,000,000f. have been received by the Pope from the contributions in other countries known as "Peter's Pence."....A fugitive Spanish Deputy, PAUL ANGELO, has been ordered to leave France. The Carlists are reported to be active on the French and Portuguese frontiers....In Dublin, Ireland, on Monday night, two gunshops were entered by unknown persons, and the owners shot and one of them killed....The steamer *Monarch* is detained at Portsmouth by a heavy gale....The rinderpest has appeared in the great cattle show now in progress in London.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after the introduction of a few bills and resolutions of minor importance, Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, announced the death of his colleague, the late Senator FESSENDEN, and after pronouncing a eulogy upon the deceased presented the usual resolutions of respect, which were adopted. He was followed by Senators Sumner, Trumbull, Anthony, Williams, Davis and Morrill, of Vermont, Cattell, Patterson and Hamlin. The Senate immediately after adjourned.

In the House a bill was introduced to provide for taking meteorological observations to foretell the approach of storms. Of the resolutions introduced was one to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the internal revenue system of collecting the tax and of transferring that duty to the States; and another censuring England for its treatment of American citizens held in prison. The President notified the House of his assent to the bill relieving a number of persons from political disabilities. The Census bill was again considered at length and several changes made in it. Pending the discussion the House received the announcement from the Senate of the proceedings in regard to the death of Senator FESSENDEN, and after eulogies from Messrs. Lynch, Peters, Hale, Brooks, of New-York, and Dawes, it adjourned until to-day.

GENERAL.

A Havana dispatch says that a Spanish man-of-war has sailed from that port for New-York, carrying crews for twelve of the new Spanish gunboats. Skirmishes at Santiago de Cuba, El Cobre and Holguin are reported.

Hon. HENRY M. WAITE, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, died yesterday at his residence, at Lyme, Conn.

The trial of NEIL MCLAUGHLIN, accused of complicity in the Brooks' assassination, in Philadelphia, resulted yesterday in a verdict of guilty.

The sentence of BENJAMIN TEACHOU, condemned to be executed for the murder of his wife in Wyoming County, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Kentucky Legislature balloted once yesterday for a United States Senator, without effect. It is expected that Mr. MCCREERY will be chosen to-day. His principal opponent is Mr. STEVENSON.

A defalcation amounting to $50,000 is said to have been discovered in the Howard National Bank, Boston, during the official examination of the Government Commissioner. The loss will not affect the capital of the bank.

The charter election in Ogdensburg, N. Y., yesterday, resulted in the choice of Republican officers throughout, including the Mayor.

A verdict of $30,000 damages was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court at Buffalo, against the Erie Railway Company in favor of CORNELIUS G. DONOGHUE, of Titusville, Penn., for injuries sustained in the Mast Hope disaster.

The counsel for CALDWELL, in the proceedings for extradition in Canada, for complicity in the New-York drawback frauds, have taken measures for an appeal to the full Court of Queen's Bench, from the decision of Judge MONDELET. This transfers the litigation to Quebec and indefinitely postpones the processes in Montreal.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the arrival of thirty-six of the crew of the *Lillian* at Key West, *en route* for Philadelphia.

Governor GRAHY has withdrawn the official order for the execution of Dr. SCHOEPFF, pending proceedings in the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

A Convention of the "Friends of Female Suffrage" is in session at Worcester, Mass. Yesterday's session was given up to an address by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, and a general discussion of the resolutions.

A call for a convention on the 23d of February, 1870, has just been issued by the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana.

LOCAL.

The Transatlantic Company's steamship *Ville de Paris*, which left Havre Dec. 2, and Brest Dec. 4, reached this port early yesterday morning. Her advices are later by one day than those received by the *City of Brooklyn*, Sunday, and were promptly at hand with a full file of Continental journals, thanks to the courtesy of Captain SURMONT.

An important National Convention of petroleum refiners is being held at the Merchants' Exchange in Pine-street, the sessions having commenced at 10½ A. M. yesterday. The trade in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburg and other cities, is fully represented. The whole of yesterday afternoon's session was taken up with endeavors to fix the specific gravity standard of merchantable oils.

In the case of HEATH and Others *vs.* The Gold Exchange, in which the Arbitration Committee was restrained from adjusting differences arising out of the transactions of the 24th of September last, a decision has just been rendered by Judge LOEW, of the Court of Common Pleas, dissolving the preliminary injunction, on the ground that HEATH & Co. are without the jurisdiction of the Committee, and its award being incapable of enforcement, no injury can result to the plaintiffs.

A suit is now pending in the Superior Court of this City, to recover the amount of two checks for $2,200, which a sharp woman succeeded in getting from a real estate agent, by representing herself as the owner of real estate on Staten Island.

The inauguration ceremonies of the Hahnemann Hospital took place at the Union League Club Theatre last evening, when Judge BARRETT delivered the inaugural address, followed by a few remarks from WM. C. BRYANT, and Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG sung several of her sweetest songs.

SAMUEL P. WHITE brought an action in the Supreme Court of this district, which was tried yesterday before Judge CARDOZO, against State Senator ABNER C. MATTOON, of Oswego, to recover about $8,000, being fifty per cent. of certain losses in Erie transactions. The testimony given on the trial is of an exceedingly interesting character.

JAMES R. HOBBY, Jr., the Yorkville mail carrier, who was charged with embezzling letters, and in whose behalf it is claimed that he was suffering under mental aberration, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Commissioner SHIELDS.

An order has been issued by Justice CARDOZO appointing BENJAMIN WOOD receiver in the lottery cases.

Two counterfeiters of revenue stamps were taken prisoners yesterday. Seventeen printing presses and $60,000 in counterfeit stamps were found on their premises.

The Danger that Threatens our Common Schools.

The discourse of Rev. Mr. PRESTON, of St. Ann's Church, on Sunday evening, discloses the true danger that threatens our common school system. Able and candid in many respects, and temperate in its treatment of a heated subject, that discourse clearly proclaimed, nevertheless, the aim of the opponents of this cherished institution of our fathers; and if we are any longer attracted to side issues in the matter of public education, it is surely our own fault.

What that portion of the Jews, the Protestants and the Catholics who are attacking our common school system object to, is, not that the schools are sectarian, but that they are not sectarian. And, in this issue between sectarianism and a broad, national education, there can be no doubt which side patriotic citizens will espouse. Mr. PRESTON tells us that, in his view, "it is impossible to have public schools that are non-sectarian," and again, that "it is impossible there could be schools without religious bias." That is the position taken by all those, whether "free-thinkers" or Catholics, or Protestants, who demand that our common school system shall be shattered to fragments, and its remains divided piecemeal among rival sects.

On the other hand, the people, who know how much of their present prosperity is based on our free school system, and how much of the future is dependent on it, declare that it must be preserved intact; that, as there is no established Church in the country, so there shall be no established Church schools. Rightly considered, then, the present is not a question of Bible or Anti-Bible in the schools. "As to the reading of the Bible," says Mr. PRESTON, "we don't consider that of importance," and he adds:

"We demand that we shall receive our proportion, in regard to the number of children instructed, of the fund so raised, and the State is bound to recognize this, and that every school, private or public, or denominational, so that it be gratuitous, shall receive from the State its proportion of the fund raised for general education, and no more."

There is the whole question in a nutshell; and it is precisely on this ground that Protestant sectarian schools received $62,000 out of the last City tax levy, and Catholic sectarian schools double that amount,—thus misappropriating funds that ought to have gone to the support of our common school system.

The question, when put on this ground, ceases to be religious and becomes political. And having become a question of European policy as against American policy, it seems to us that there can be no ground of compromise. We can respect the conscience of Jew, or Catholic, or Episcopalian, or Universalist, who wishes his Church or his family to monopolize the religious education of his children. But when it is proposed to impair or abolish the essential national characteristic of our American free public school system, the pride and glory of the nation, and to substitute for it the European system of sectarian schools, supported by a common tax, we, as Americans, and not as religionists, protest. Mr. PRESTON rests his arguments on the practice of "all the European countries," where, he tells us, denominational schools are supported by taxing the people. That is the very reason that our people will not substitute this system for the one dear to their traditions, and on which they have grown to be what they are. Denominations and sects may establish their own sectarian schools and support them with their own funds; the people will not have sectarianism in schools, and will not be publicly taxed to teach the doctrines of sects either to their own children or to the children of anybody else.

It is due solely, we believe, to party machinations, that this question has assumed its present gravity. Twenty years ago the principles set forth by Mr. PRESTON were repudiated, not on religious but on patriotic grounds—the people would have no union of sect and State. But last Winter Senator TWEED, as a party stroke, and with a view to make political capital, introduced a bill attacking our public school system. That bill provided that whenever there shall be established, or has been established and maintained, in any city of this State, any free school or schools, in which not less than two hundred children have been or shall be taught and educated gratuitously, it shall become the duty of that city, or of the county, to "provide for the expenses of such school or schools." Other provisions in the bill declared that these "expenses" should be met by "tax on the taxable property of the city;" and that this tax should amount to eight dollars for each pupil. We say that this was a political move, and designed for local partisan effect. It was intended to rally all those benefited by it in such cities as New-York to the support of the Tammany Ring, which Mr. TWEED represents; it was a shameless blow, dealt in the interests of party, at the peculiar pride and boast of American institutions. We need hardly add that the bill received no favor in the Legislature, and that its purposes were only partially carried into effect through that monstrous engine of wrong, the "City tax levy."

Mr. PRESTON proposes, in effect, to renew the effort begun by Mr. TWEED, with this difference—that what the Tammany leader sought to accomplish covertly, by stealth and the use of false pretences, the recognized exponent of Catholic aims proposes to urge openly, candidly, and for reasons which leave none in doubt as to the issue involved. We yet hope that a contest so fraught with passion and prejudice—so irritating in its nature, and so dangerous in its tendencies—may be once more averted.

The Progress of Austria.

At the close of the disastrous campaign of 1866, the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire appeared to be complete. Her Italian possessions and her power and influence in Germany were cut off forever, and among all the fifteen constituent nationalities of her remaining provinces scarcely one was sincerely interested in the reconstruction of the shattered State. But her resurrection was nearly as sudden as her overthrow. In a fortunate hour for the House of Hapsburg, when the King of Saxony and his army entered Austria, there came with him the President of his Council, Baron BEUST. "Saxony is too small for you," was the dictum of NAPOLEON III., regarding the new statesman, and he was a subject of so intense aversion to the Cabinet of Berlin, that his dismissal from the Saxon Premiership was made one of the stipulations of the treaty of Prague. In spite of his alien birth, his Protestantism and the insignificance of his territorial possessions, Baron BEUST quickly rose to the highest place in the Austrian Cabinet, and with him commenced the generation of new ideas that have given fresh life to the previously waning civilization of Central Europe. The *régime* of priests and aristocrats that had preceded him had reduced Hungary to a state of chronic revolt, had repressed every popular aspiration and fettered alike the Parliament, the School and the Press. Scarcely two years had elapsed from the signing of the treaty of Prague before Hungary was again contented and loyal, which she had scarcely been within the present century; and the Empire at large had submitted to reforms in politics, in education and in commerce, that placed her in the front rank of the free constitutional monarchies of Europe.

How completely the Austria of to-day differs from the Austria of the Concordat and the Holy Alliance will only be fully realized as her new institutions become developed and consolidated. With how much distrust her neighbors regard the reign of liberal reforms she has inaugurated, there has been abundant evidence since the close of 1866. It has been conclusively proved that Count BISMARCK kept up, after the treaty of Prague, an extensive diplomatic correspondence with the non-German population of Austria, with a view to retard the consolidation of the Empire. It was but the other day that the telegraph announced that Prussian complicity in the Dalmatian revolt had been unmistakably demonstrated, and the still later announcement of opposition from the same quarter to the military occupation of Montenegro, shows pretty clearly that the Cabinet of Berlin has not relinquished the desire to profit by the internal difficulties of Austria.

That much-dreaded democratic movement, known to European Powers as the "revolution," was, previous to the advent of Baron BEUST, as much a subject of terror at Vienna as at Berlin or Paris. The acceptance by FRANCIS JOSEPH of a dual sovereignty as King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria, the control of the foreign policy of the Empire being vested in the Reichsrath, has disarmed the hostility of the popular leaders, and converted what was before a source of weakness into an element of strength. The consummation of the latter reform, for which Prussian Liberals have long been vainly struggling, must have been extremely distasteful to the ruling school of Bismarck politicians. There has been no stranger result of the dynastic convulsions of the last few years than the position of Austria in the front rank of constitutional progress. That she has forever emancipated herself from the policy of SCHMERLING and BELCREDI and ESTERHAZY, the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Chamber, on Monday, affords us every reason to believe; and such a conviction is the safest guarantee for her resuming that position in Europe which her ancient prestige and her vast internal resources fully entitle her to hold.

Swindling by Altered Bonds.

The reported loss of extraordinary sums of money upon altered securities by banks and bankers illustrates a species of fraud of frequent recurrence within recent years. It is not at all probable that this is the last development of the sort which our capitalists will be called upon to contemplate, for there is a large supply of stolen bonds on the market. It is currently reported that these find ready purchasers; and the losers rarely discover the missing securities in first or second hands, and actually buy them, it is said, at a percentage upon their value. Of late, the dealers have found it more profitable to alter the features by which "soiled bonds" may be recognized than to arrange for compromise. And hypothecation to innocent parties gives an opportunity to cover up tracks and arrange for escapes more convenient to dealers than actual sale.

As capitalists, who lend their own, and bank officers, who lend the money of others, are or ought to be conversant with and careful about the securities they receive, it may be assumed that such alterations must be neatly executed to attain success. The negotiation of stolen United States bonds by a change of their names or numbers, seems to have preceded, and perhaps suggested, the alteration of the denominations of State issues. Had there been a noticeably different engraved form for respective denominations, a change from $1,000 to $10,000 would scarcely have held out hopes for swindling. A variety of forms for different sums would seem to be a cure for such performances.

The alteration of numbers on United States bonds seems easy to experts, and the same is true, though the means differ, as to names inserted in those that are registered. Common writing can be entirely removed from the paper on which bonds are printed by well-known chemicals, and numbers printed from types are taken off by partly mechanical operations. For numbering and for writing upon Government bonds inefaceable inks should be employed. There are many such preparations, of which ordinary india ink, or the residue of camphene manufacture, mixed with gum and a weak acid, are among the least costly; and some recent aniline discoveries among the most expensive. Pressure and heat afterward render such inks absolutely permanent. But even common blacking, thinned with water, resists chemicals better than ordinary writing ink. No possible safeguard should be neglected in the issue of securities of such value.

Income Statistics in the Next Census.

So much time has already been taken up in the House Committee of the Whole in discussing the Census bill, and so much anxiety is manifested by those who have it in charge lest, between House amendments and Senate amendments, it shall be overloaded and fall to the ground, that we hesitate to offer any new suggestions. But there is one provision which certainly has claims, as we conceive, to be introduced into the bill before it becomes a law,—the provision for embracing professional and other incomes among the schedules to be included in the census.

Mr. HALDEMAN, indeed, announced some days ago his intention of proposing an additional column in the census schedule, to embrace "incomes;" and it is understood that Senator FERRY will offer the same amendment in the Senate, in case the bill gets to that body without having this income provision included. General GARFIELD, Chairman of the Census Committee, is, we believe, earnestly in favor of it, and several other prominent members of both Houses have expressed their belief that the census would not be complete without it. But, as we have said, there has already been so much time consumed in the House in discussions of economy, of the proper composition of the census-taking force, and of the franking privilege, and so many amendments to the bill have already been suggested and insisted upon, that this important one may not receive the attention it deserves.

On its merits, however, the proposition to include incomes in the census is a strong one. If one object of the census be to determine what the resources of the country are, as possessed by its citizens, it makes very little difference whether one's annual income is derived from stocks, from the soil, from trade, from manufactures, from a learned profession, or from artistic labors. It is clear, therefore, that in the determination of the national resources, no discrimination should be made against any sources of income. On the other hand, a set of statistics showing how large an amount of income is derived by men of liberal education or artistic pursuits, and how many men in our country gain a comfortable livelihood from these pursuits, would be, it strikes us, quite as honorable to the country, quite as necessary to the complete understanding of the national life and labor, and quite as significant an index of progress, as statistics of mechanical or agricultural labor.

As the bill was reported, however, its schedules were limited to—

"seven in number, viz.: First, the population or family schedule; second, mortality statistics; third, agricultural statistics; fourth, manufacturing, mechanical and mining statistics; fifth, fisheries and shellfish statistics; sixth, mercantile or trading statistics, &c., (for stores, commission houses, &c.;) seventh, social statistics, embracing education, libraries, churches, disease, crime, and the statistics of charitable, sanitary, reformatory and penal institutions."

And, besides these, there is a general and miscellaneous provision directing statistics to be procured from States and from corporations, from railroads, canals, coasting vessels, newspapers and magazines, and similar sources. Possibly under this latter confused head something might be indirectly ascertained at second hand regarding incomes. But, so far as we can see, the schedule seems to have gone all about the provision for incomes without touching it, at least in any thorough, comprehensive and compulsory way.

Now, since the credit of the nation at home and abroad is an essential element of power, we ought not to lower that credit by diminishing the amount of wealth represented by income that are not derived from materials, or from work upon materials, and are yet legitimate sources of wealth and prosperity. And States, certainly, need to know the total yearly incomes of their people, for purposes of State legislation, appropriations, and the like.

A computation, for example, was lately made before the Committee on Finance of the Connecticut Legislature of the capital in the State, which represents, at six per cent. per annum, its basis of said incomes from all sources, at not less than $1,200,000,000. This estimate was made by a publicist, two years ago, on what were considered irrefutable facts and figures. We need only add that General GARFIELD, in his "Social Science" address, referred to the importance of having "confidential columns" in the census schedules, embracing statistics of private accounts and affairs, the census takers being sworn to secrecy as to those columns, and none of their information, surreptitiously or otherwise obtained, being competent testimony in any office or Court or proceeding having reference to an individual. Such columns would embrace "income," of course.

Our Commercial Marine—The Navigation Laws.

The most zealous advocate of continuing the burdens upon materials for shipbuilding can have no reply to the startling facts which are brought to bear upon the subject. It is not only that the shipping interest has been almost destroyed, but that no new legislation tending to relieve it can effect the purpose except slowly, and after a considerable period. A letter by Captain JOHN CODMAN to Hon. JOHN LYNCH, presents the case of the United States in a clear and pointed manner, and is therefore well worth referring to.

Captain CODMAN writes from the Clyde. That river from Glasgow to Greenock is alive with one industry—the building of ships. For miles upon either bank steamers and sailing vessels are in process of construction, while our ship-yards are deserted. The reasons for this contrast arose in the first instance from the heavy duties here upon materials. Added to this is the higher rate of wages, though at least one American builder asserts his ability to build as cheaply as do the Scotch, if the duties complained of were removed. In 1867-8 the tonnage of English vessels engaged in foreign trade, which in former years was about equal with the American, had run up to nearly 8,000,000, while the latter had fallen to 4,318,398, of which less than 1,300,000 was engaged in traffic with Europe and the East; the remainder being employed on the lakes and rivers and the Pacific, or in the coasting trade.

The author of the pamphlet alluded to does not believe that the abrogation of the duties on shipbuilding material alone can restore our commercial marine, for the Clyde has cheap iron and cheap coal on its banks, and much cheaper labor than ours at command, and therefore the only plan for our adoption is the modification of the navigation laws. It has been proposed to allow our merchants to buy foreign ships upon payment of a duty. This is to substitute one burden for another. The European shipmaster is saddled with no such condition when he buys his ship of the British builder. Not only this, but he can purchase his ship's stores in bond, and thus lessen his expenses very materially. To impose a duty in the face of this sharp competition, so assisted, is but to continue the obstacles to our success in another shape.

The modification of the Navigation laws is opposed by some builders on the plea that their trade would still more decidedly be thrown into the hands of foreign builders. On the other hand it is questionable whether the former would not be large gainers in the item of repairs. It is certain that Americans who had bought ships abroad would have them repaired here, and it is, in fact, asserted by some experts that the profits from this latter source would prove ten times as much as they now are from the construction of vessels. The builders on our Eastern coast, moreover, fear the destruction of their business in case of repeal. But a middle course is available by which these latter might be satisfied. They are now engaged almost entirely in building for the coasting trade, and any change in the Navigation laws might be made to apply only to the ocean carrying trade, so that they would remain "protected." The repeal might also take effect at some fixed period after its passage, so as to give time for adjustment to a new order of things. But whatever is done or left undone, it must be remembered that the whole country now suffers, and the American flag, except upon naval vessels, is being driven from the ocean altogether.

No doubt these new postage stamps will be a novelty—especially if they *stick*. This little point has been a good deal neglected lately. A postage stamp is not of any great use unless it will adhere to an envelope, but the Post Office authorities have altogether overlooked that small matter. We are now to be favored with portraits of some eminent men on all the stamps which are issued. It would be much more gratifying to learn that the backs of these stamps will receive attention as well as the fronts. We can buy a portrait of Mr. LINCOLN anywhere, but adhesive stamps are almost out of date. Will the Postmaster try and think of this?

The truth begins to be understood about the Suez Canal. It may answer for vessels of light draught—but the idea of sending large steamers through it is preposterous. That calculation of the "special correspondent's" about the proceeds of a tax on Indian steamers must be pronounced very stupid, if really made in Egypt, and very ignorant if invented at home. The Suez Canal is a great achievement, but it will not in the least affect the old overland route to India, nor will it divert trade from other channels very extensively—at least until the canal is greatly improved and the Red Sea is buoyed.

In discussing the state of affairs between Turkey and Egypt, we have generally taken it for granted, in common with all the rest of the world, that Egypt could not make a successful resistance to the Sultan's orders. But good authorities begin to express a doubt on this subject. It is stated that the capacity of Turkey for a war is of the most limited kind. Her army is "poor in quality, deficients of pay, and pay is already greatly in arrear." If conflict occurred, and the Khédive remained on the defensive, the Sultan could not injure him. Turkey would be obliged to let Egypt alone. These are the assertions—we give them for what they are worth. The question is not likely to be brought to a practical test at present, for the Khédive submits to the "snubs" administered to him with the most superb complacency and indifference.

Since the "City Fathers," the Comptroller and all the rest of them, decline to have anything more to do with the streets, would it not be well for private persons to take the work in hand? Any one would suppose that it would be quite worth the while of a jeweler or a dry goods dealer in Broadway to keep a crossing swept in front of his store on a very muddy day. Last Monday, for instance, the roads were almost knee-deep in water and slush. People could almost swim across them. Ladies who wished to cross, say, to STEWART'S store, had to wade through all this filth—and yet STEWART'S store is a large place, and it might be conjectured that the proprietor could well afford to keep a couple of crossing sweepers in front of it. So with many other important business establishments. Many intending customers are deterred from crossing the roads by the sea of mud which they would have to face. A little of the "enterprise" we hear so much about would be the means of keeping at least a score of crossings clean between the City Hall and Union-square.

The *World* quotes one of Mr. BRIGHT'S speeches as if it decided a question. Mr. BRIGHT would probably say that he does not always intend his speeches to be read literally. At any rate, a country farmer has recently taken a clever "rise" out of him. The agriculturist received a printed form from the Government requiring returns of his ground, crops, acreage, &c. He returned it with all the columns unfilled, but indorsed as follows: "JOHN BRIGHT'S instruction to farmers in one of his speeches was not to meddle with figures, but to watch the sunshine and showers at home, and not bother the Government with their affairs.' I will take his advice in this matter. T. MANN." The officials were very much amused when they opened this "return." It does not always do to take even JOHN BRIGHT at his word.

Everybody ought to be glad to hear that Messrs. OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. are undergoing a trial in an English Criminal Court for the frauds of which they are accused. It was the failure of this banking firm which caused such widespread misery and disaster in 1866. The "run" upon OVEREND'S house, and the panic which ensued, will not soon be forgotten in commercial circles. The prosecution of the firm has been hitherto carried on at the private expense of one man, Dr. THOM, and it has not a little suffered in consequence. Dr. THOM is not rich, and his appeal for funds was very little responded to. But he or some one else seems to have engaged Dr. KENEALY, Q. C., to conduct the case—while the OVERENDS are defended by pretty nearly half the leaders at the English bar. We do not anticipate a conviction, but it is something to have made the bankers stand in a felon's dock to answer for their conduct.

Is it right to allow grocers to sell as lamp oil liquids which they *know* to be dangerously explosive? On general principles we should say not; but human life is thought of so little consequence nowadays that perhaps the grocers are not entirely to blame. At any rate, when they are the means of causing the death of a man or woman, they get off scot free. A shameful case of this kind has been settled by Coroner SCHIRMER. A poor woman bought some oil for her lamp of a grocer in Greenwich-avenue. It exploded, and burned her so terribly that she died. She seems to have had two or three children dependent upon her. What of that? Other people must live. The manufacturer of this "oil" says that he sold it for illuminating purposes for two years, and then found out that it was dangerous. It would be curious to know how his eyes were opened to the fact. He sold the oil to the grocer in Greenwich-avenue upon the express understanding that it was not safe to use in lamps. The grocer declared he knew nothing about it. The Coroner "reprimanded" the grocer. There ends the case. It is only one poor hard-working mother less in the world, and two or three children left orphans.

The Police authorities have hit upon an excellent expedient for furnishing the ruffians of the community with arms, free of expense. The plan is this—collect a great quantity of pistols, knives, slung shots, "knuckles," and other pretty toys of the kind in one room, and then let the thieves come in and help themselves. The arrangement has answered to perfection in two instances lately. The Yorkville Police Court has been emptied of its store, and a similar collection gathered from prisoners brought before Justice CONNOLLY was carried off last Tuesday. "No one seems to know who are the robbers." That of course. But the robbers know where they can always lay their hands on the instruments necessary for maiming or murdering their victims. With arms provided gratuitously, confederates in the Police force, and Judges who will not convict—was there ever such a Paradise for ruffiandom as this?

We called attention yesterday to the cable report, received by a contemporary, that the English Ministry had "proclaimed" Tipperary and Londonderry, and decided to send a large body of additional troops to Ireland—but we must observe that we look upon the intelligence with great suspicion. How is it that no confirmation of it reaches us?—that the English Press are silent upon an event which would startle the whole Kingdom? We are told that the measure in question was decided upon at a Cabinet meeting. Which Minister was it who took the *Herald* reporter into his confidence? for Cabinet meetings are always secret. A tale of this kind must be received with distrust. But as regards the feeling now prevailing in Ireland it appears to be very fairly described by Mr. G. H. MOORE, member for Mayo. He says that "nothing will satisfy the people of Ireland but self-government." He adds, "the incidental evils of bad government may be remedied; the inherent and organic disease of foreign rule is beyond cure." This is the true echo of Irish opinion. The day may come when it will come back to us in commanding tones from the House of Commons itself.

Cock fighting has been banished from nearly every civilized land, but in our "sports," and pastimes some of us seem contented to relapse into barbarism. A disgusting narrative has been published of a cock fight held somewhere near this City. One bird had "his throat frightfully slashed and his brain pierced. Time—nine minutes." Another was killed outright. A third, "blind and bleeding from many wounds, sank quietly at his handler's feet in a dying

THE BAR AND THE JUDICIARY.

The Plea of the Legal Profession to its Indictment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your journal of Saturday contained a pungent article entitled "The Public Indictment of the Bar," which, like others that have lately appeared, none too early or too fearlessly called public attention to dangers of the gravest character connected with our judicial administration, and to facts not at all flattering to the legal profession. I have neither authority nor qualifications to speak for that profession to which I belong, nor shall I attempt to do so. I address you at all only because the evils referred to are so serious and the general apathy is so alarming, that the public interest requires that whatever fearless discussion can be provoked should not assume false positions nor lead the public mind to a reliance upon inadequate agencies of relief. It would not be difficult to fairly answer a great part of what you say against the legal profession; it would be easy to show that merchants, bankers and respectable citizens generally, as clients, are no better than the bad lawyers they employ to justify and defend their bad conduct; and it would need but a few ready illustrations to show that doctors and ministers, according to their numbers, their opportunities and their temptations, are scarcely more innocent than lawyers of those shortcomings which a healthy public sentiment ought to censure. But when the object is to avert a great public calamity, it will hardly be found profitable to attempt to show how much or how little of the common responsibility can be justly charged to any one profession, unless the proof of such a charge is shown to be an efficient measure of relief. We must rise above the pride and prejudice of our profession and speak and act as citizens and as men.

The evils you charge cannot be denied nor their peril magnified, but the measures of relief you suggest I must regard in great measure as inadequate and delusive. Those evils are, as you in substance state, that this community, being clearly interested in having its purest, wisest and ablest lawyers for its Judges, and having a free government and incontestable power and right to possess such Judges, yet comes often far short of securing them; that the City of New-York, having centered in itself such vast proportion of the intelligence, the virtue, the wealth, the commerce, the talent and the public spirit of the nation, has resting upon it the solemn duty to make its judicial administration as conspicuous for its purity, wisdom and efficiency as it is for its magnitude and national influence; but that in fact the very reverse is true, and that nowhere else do such a proportion of incompetent and unworthy men sit as Judges or Justices; that steadily, for a considerable time, the Judges and Justices here have fallen below the high standard of earlier years, and that the future gives no assurance of speedy improvement, so that now the Bench is dishonored, the Bar degraded, public confidence in all judicial decisions is impaired, and litigants use and make appeal to influences to secure verdicts and judgments that lower the moral tone of the community and tend to general corruption; that while it is generally admitted by all intelligent men that a Judge ought to be a model and the public ideal, so far as it can be realized, of all that is elevated in moral and intellectual tone and dignity, of large and varied learning and experience in his profession, and above party, partiality, bias or friendships in his judicial action, it is yet true that avowed partisans sit on our judicial benches deciding cases by day and attending political caucuses and making political harangues by night, and that great abilities and learning and other high qualifications do not generally secure a place upon the bench, of which party and intrigue guard the approaches, so that the honor and respect that should crown a Judge and cause a merchant to look on with pride and confidence when he attends a trial are no more. It is a further result of the existing condition of things that business men now habitually avoid the judicial tribunals where they think justice must be purchased or will be denied; that capital comes to New-York with fear and in stinted measure; that great corporations dare not continue their offices here; that no trial can be secured till after ruinous delay; that property and personal rights are felt to be insecure, and that discouragement and humiliation are everywhere felt and avowed by all the worthiest and wisest men of our City. Upon this part of your charge, as to which the civilized world, I fear, has already pronounced judgment, I propose to say nothing, except as affecting the remedy you advise.

But your indictment presents the legal profession as being in great measure the cause of these evils—as being the principal victims, who most meanly submit to their infliction, and as having the power adequate for their removal, the exercise and efficiency of which the public may justly invoke and safely rely upon for relief. It is not in the interest of the profession, but of the public that I deny alike that responsibility and power, and call your attention to the need of a broader conception of the evils you have so forcibly portrayed. They are not, as you seem to think, an ulcer upon a member of the body politic, but are a *virus* infused into the system, and no external or local remedy will cure them. Perhaps the patient will receive no adequate prescription till the evidence of the destructive nature of the disease shall be presented with yet more fearful force.

When you declare that the lawyers ought to organize, but do not, to resist these evils, your charge must be admitted to be well founded, and it would certainly be to the

honor of the Bar if it had an organization in which the defects of our judicial system and the corruptions of the legal tribunals were fearlessly and publicly discussed. I cannot pretend that these sad times are illustrated on the part of the Bar by any great exhibition of those lofty qualities of courage, self-sacrifice and public spirit which posterity will be likely to honor. But it is not the less true that men of wealth, connected with all our gigantic corporations, our great merchants, whose dealings extend to all the parts of the world, our retired men of wealth who have so many millions in peril to leave to their children, our young men of promise in all the walks of commerce and business, who have long careers before them, and all of whose fortunes and business hopes (if your charges are well founded) are at the peril of a corrupt, inefficient and distrusted judicial administration, do not, any more than the Bar, organize for their common defence or for the vindication of the public honor and security. They have not yet even reached that depth of conviction of danger when the duty of citizenship is treated as paramount to party fidelity. You make a great mistake when you indicate that such men have less pecuniary interest or moral obligations than lawyers to prompt them to such organizations. And you are unjust to the legal profession when you charge the lawyer as exhibiting more want of manhood and public spirit than his client, when both alike submit, without public protest, to a decision which, against all law and justice, places the property of his client in the hands of a political friend of the Judge as receiver, or grants an injunction against a ship sailing from port till some unrighteous claim represented by the Judge's favorite is paid. I have nothing to say for the lawyer, and certainly do not admire his tame spirit of submission, but the client should consider that the pecuniary loss is his alone, and that the dishonor and the peril are at least as largely shared by himself as by his legal adviser.

The lawyer and the merchant are on the political seas in the same craft, and are likely to float or sink together. You are also mistaken in much that you say as to the danger of lawyers losing business if they do not remove the evils you refer to; and your arguments addressed to their fears in this regard will have little weight. It is a mistake, also, to suppose that men resort to lawsuits only to obtain justice, or what for the moment they believe to be their rights. No small portion of all litigation is waged to resist known rights, or to maintain what is known to be wrong; the hope of success resting in part on some technical rule, on the anticipated favoritism of the Judge, on bribing juries, and sometimes on the legal ability which wealth can command; and in a large majority of cases, counsel, if they ever know the true motives of their clients, do not find them out till near or quite the end of the litigation.

Now the more weak, corrupt and dilatory the administration of justice, the greater will be the proportion of this reprehensible kind of litigation. Thousands of cases are now added to our calendars by reason of the facts that no trial can be reached for years, and the belief that something besides justice and honor may secure a verdict or a judgment. Nor is this all, in the present condition of affairs, that tends to increase the worst class of litigation, and drives from the Courts a great part of all honest contention, at the same time that it increases the employment of the most venal lawyers, while it injures the Court (though probably not the Chamber) business of the more high-toned members of the profession. When men of low attainments, inferior ability and distrusted honor, sit on the Bench as Judges, their decisions command no confidence, and appeals and rehearings multiply,—reasons which in no small measure account for the fact that four or five years are now required to reach an appeal in the Court of Appeals at Albany. And the same causes encourage the prosecution of cases weak in their merits; since litigants have come to think that a weak case is about as likely to succeed as a strong one. These causes also invite the employment of an unusual number of lawyers. Some are relied on to look to the merits—the law and the facts—as in the honest old times. Another attends to the political elements affecting the case, and a third is employed as an offset against a boon companion, a relative or some personal favorite of the Judge, retained on the other side. I think these considerations will show you that all appeals to low, pecuniary interests must be made to clients, and not to lawyers; and that the legal profession is not in peril of losing business; but it is one of the demoralizing results of these portentous evils that they furnish professional ignorance, neglect and imbecility with a ready excuse, charged to the partiality of distrusted Judges, for all their own failures and defects before the Courts, so that demerit thus covers its shame and merit is deprived of its honor. When you declare that the honor and pride of the legal profession should be aroused to arrest its own degradation and turn away the finger of scorn, I admit it all; and yet tell you that it is not every lawyer or every Judge that is the subject of public condemnation, and that the legal profession is no more dishonored by the spectacle the administration of Justice in this City now presents, than are all the other worthy citizens in it, and the very name of the City itself. Nor will the evils ever be removed till the great mass of public virtue and intelligence in all classes arouses and rises in its majesty, and takes mighty and fearless hold of the wicked elements, and gives form and force to organizations against them.

When you ask that the legal profession alone shall do this, you ask an impossibility, and, to my mind, you do not seem to comprehend the magnitude of the problem. If a hundred of the worthiest members of the Bar of this City should refuse to practice before the Courts till the evils you complain of are removed, the business they do would at once be done by those forming the next strata below. These evils you refer to depress the value of all high attainment, and give increased facilities to all venal and vulgar influences. If the best lawyers shall retire, as many of them incline to do, the evil will only be increased. When men have a friend or an estate in peril—when they seek a judicial order or would be relieved of a legal restraint—and it depends on the will of an unworthy Judge, there are three courses open to them: They may bear their afflictions without appeal to the legal tribunals (as many now do;) they may go to Court, represented by such counsel as ought to have weight with a Judge (and a few men are equal to such a test;) or they may approach the Court with such advisers and influences as do prevail with such a Judge, and I fear the latter selection is far greater than both of the other two united; and, if so, you see that it is the action of clients, in the face of the abuses you present, and not the Bar, that help on the demoralizing tendencies, and carry litigation down the scale of legal qualification and disrepute.

When you charge that existing abuses are known better to members of the legal profession than to others, you charge what may be in some measure true, yet I venture the assertion that the large majority of the cases in which bribery and favoritism carry a verdict or a judgment, they are secured by means of which the client is far better informed than his lawyer.

It is not the lawyers that elect the Judges, nor is their influence very great in their election in this City. It is party spirit, and the intrigues and interests of party managers and combination among the lawless that control these elections to a great extent. The lawyers are deprived of the means even of saying who shall be members of their own fraternity. That general public to which you must appeal for redress of the evils you complain of has opened so broadly the avenues of admission to the Bar, that neither mean endowments nor low morals are kept out, and neither pride of profession nor the wholesome restraint of organization on the part of its members is possible. When you secure to the Bar either the right of nominating Judges or the right of electing from those nominated, or anything like a controlling voice in either respect, then you may justly bring a public indictment against the Bar if the Judges dishonor the nation. As matters now are, every lawyer must claim his position for what he is as a man, and is not responsible for the unworthy associates with which the same false theories have surrounded him, that have brought the Bench into such lamentable disrepute.

You are right when you assume that our worthiest lawyers are humiliated and feel a solicitude which no language can express, for the public honor and safety. Merchants need but inquire of the first lawyer they may meet to be assured how universal is this feeling.

You are right, too, in urging that nothing now is safe, that the moral tone of the community cannot be preserved, that when once on the descending grade in judicial administration, total ruin is certain, unless a mighty exertion of public virtue and wisdom shall arrest the crisis.

How to do this is the question, and I cannot stop now to consider it. I will, however, venture some very brief suggestions, since I have found so much fault with yours.

1. The whole community must be informed of the real character and of the growing magnitude of those evils and of their fatal effects.

2. Men knowing them and competent to speak of them, whether lawyers or not, must have the courage and disinterestedness to declare their convictions plainly.

3. The duty of having worthy Judges and Justices must be declared by the public journals to be paramount to all party obligations, and the people must vote on that theory and advocate it.

4. Organizations must be formed for reforms in judicial and other elections.

5. Means must be devised for holding Judges to a penal and pecuniary responsibility in cases of acting in bad faith.

6. Elections or nominations must be so made that a mere party majority is not certain to triumph.

7. Men of reflective and constructive power must set themselves to work to devise a proper judicial organization and better means of selecting Judges and Justices, and less reliance must be placed on mere denunciation. We are wanting in constructive ability. Something better in organization and affirmative in form must be presented for the people to decide upon. They want and will support a better judicial administration. If the public honor and demand is no higher than the organization and judicial officers we have, then no improvement is now possible; but if they are higher and better, then let us have a better organization and a better method of selection; and not rely on mere faultfinding and general declamation.

A great work is needed, and a great duty rests on this City and State. E.

The Woman's Council.

Mrs. CHARLES S. PIERCE, of Cambridge, will read a paper on "United Womanhood" at a meeting of the Woman's Council this evening, and will be followed by Dr. ANNA DINSMORE on the ultimate object of the sanitary branch of the labors of the organization. Mrs. PIERCE has acquired a reputation as the author of the suggestive articles on "Coöperative Housekeeping" in the *Atlantic Monthly*; and the purpose of the Council, of which she is President, is to promote educational, sanitary, humane, and reformatory effort, as distinguished from the suffrage movement of the more radical ladies represented by the *Revolution*.

Supplies for the Board of Education—Opening of Bids.

The Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education have been engaged for the last two days in opening and examining bids for supplies to the Board for the coming year. There were sixty bidders altogether, or three times as many as last year. The average prices were ten per cent. lower than last year. The law requires that the contracts shall be awarded to the lowest bidder, other things being equal. The report of the Committee, with their recommendations relative to the awarding of the contracts, will be made to-day, and submitted to the Board of Education for their approval at the regular meeting this evening.

A special meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening at the Club House, Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. The President of the Club presided, and Mr. J. LANGTON WARD acted as Secretary. Beyond appointing inspectors and canvassers of election for the annual meeting, no business was transacted. The annual meeting of the Club is to be held on the 22d inst.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP RAPIDAN.

The steamship *Rapidan*, from Havana Dec. 8, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser OSCAR [illegible], our special correspondence, later by six days than that already received, came duly to hand.

Receipt of Grant's Message—Excitement in Havana—America Governs Cuba—The Covadonga Volunteers—War News—Provisions—Two Days of Fighting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1869.

The anxiously expected telegram, the subject of discussion for weeks and months—President GRANT'S Message and his opinions on the Cuban question—arrived yesterday at noon. Merchants left their counting houses, the artisan his workshop, and the news gatherers and newsmongers had picked out the soft stones of the sidewalk, in the vicinity of SPENCER'S reading room, hours before the telegram arrived. Cuban and Spanish *laborantes* (for the latter class is also well represented) pretended to look unconcerned and careless, whistling some favorite tune or chatting on commonplace subjects; but the nervous twitching of the facial muscles, the unsteady flicker of the eye and the restlessness of the individual, indicated but too plainly their great anxiety to learn the result and the probabilities of their future fate. The President's Message was not expected with a one-hundredth part of the anxiety or interest in the United States. In fact, after listening to the remarks made before and since the event by persons of every station and of every political shade, the fact can no longer be doubted, notwithstanding the bluster of the Spaniards and the self-confidence of the Cubans, that the American Union is the real controlling power in Cuba, and is becoming tacitly acknowledged as such by everybody. It will not be many years before a third party, composed of labor-loving and intelligent Cubans and of hard-working office-seekers hating Spaniards, will control the destinies of the island, and demand admission into the bond of States forming the American Union, consummating annexation without the shedding of a drop of blood or the expenditure of a single dollar. The ultras of both parties will be compelled to step aside, and the ZULUETAS, DURANONAS, ALDAMAS, and others of that ilk, will be compelled to take the wall, and instead of a purseproud and mercenary slaveholding aristocracy, the destinies of the island will be in the hands of the people. Even the illegal and reprehensible excesses committed by the volunteers in January have already been productive of beneficial results; those scenes taught the people that in union is strength, and that the people are something more than mere taxpaying machines. The expulsion of DULCE and other obnoxious officials of the Government destroyed the time-honored prayer of the Spaniards—"Love and obedience to the Virgin, the King and the authorities." That act proved to the people that even Captain-Generals are not infallible and all-powerful, and that the immaculate character of their leaders and their supposed infallibility and invulnerability must be a mistake. These scenes will be repeated in a different manner, and appear when least expected; the lesson of the past remains, and the power of military or civil satraps will never again be what it was. The Spaniards have shown the Cubans that rebellion is neither a sin nor a crime, but a work of praise when crowned with success.

EFFECT OF THE MESSAGE.

The effect of the Message was electric, and Cuban stock went down; but it must be understood that the act of non-recognition will not be productive of as much evil to them as recognition would have been of benefit. I have no hesitation in saying that hundreds of lukewarm Cubans, who until now were more interested in piling up the dollars than in the future of their native home, awaiting and expecting that America and the Americans would do the fighting for them, will now openly oppose the insurgent cause, not so much out of a belief as from the reason that hereafter the fighting Cubans will not spare the plantation, house or life of Cuban or Spaniard, and destroy also the property of those who have hitherto been only sympathisers. General GRANT has changed the character of the Cuban war; it will henceforth be no longer a series of insignificant skirmishes and make-believe battles, but, as it has long threatened to be, a war of fire and sword, a war of incendiarism and extermination.

THE COVADONGA VOLUNTEERS.

Among the different battalions lately arrived from Spain, none have attracted more attention than the so-called Covadonga Volunteers, from the province in Asturias, in Old Spain. They arrived by the steamer *Comillas*, on Sunday, and were escorted in procession through the streets, which were gaily decorated with the Spanish colors. These soldiers are like the others lately arrived from Spain, and it seems almost inhuman that the passions or politics of men should require the sacrifice of so many hundreds of young lives. On being received at the *Machina* by the Committee on Festivities, where several speeches were made, the Colonel commanding them became excited, and turning with his drawn sword toward his command, he shouted:

"Volunteers of Covadonga, do you swear to shed the last drop of your blood in defence of the national integrity, and not to lay down your arms while an enemy of the fatherland exists?"

And from a thousand voices the answer came: "We swear."

The scene was really grand, and the faces of all the spectators seemed to light up with intelligence and determination. At that moment I could realize how the Spaniards of old must have looked when going to battle.

FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH.

The mail from the South coast that reached Havana this morning brings important news from the Eastern Department. A convoy of carts and pack mules crossing the Conto River for Las Tunas, and escorted by over 450 troops, under command of Colonel VELASCO and Major BONICHE, the hero of the battle of Las Tunas, was attacked by the insurgents in force; the fight, which was a running one, and lasted most all day, took place on the 26th ult. The troops suffered severely, Colonel VELASCO and several of his officers being wounded at Las Minas, where the insurgents seemed more persistent than previously in their efforts to capture the train. Want of unity of action on their part lost them the day. The rebel loss is not given, though said to be severe.

Colonel CAMARA, in an official report to General VALMASEDA, dated Nov. 29, says the troops at his disposal skirmished with the insurgents that day for more than eleven hours. The scene of action was the very rough broken country bordering on the Guaninicum Creek, which empties into Conto River. The loss on either side is not mentioned, though two incidents, well authenticated, may be apropos as showing the sanguinary nature of the fight. The day previous, Colonel CAMARA'S men found hung to the bushes the shoes of sixteen of their comrades, in an out-of-the-way place, with tangible evidence they had all been killed. The Spaniards, coming in contact with some forty rebels soon after, killed them all, and hung their hats on the bushes. It is said that in the first case the soldiers had surrendered previous to being shot, while in the second the rebels were captured without arms.

QUASIMODO.

Suicide on the New-Jersey Railroad.

An unknown man, about 48 years of age, threw himself in front of the Washington train on the New-Jersey Railroad, near Metuchin, on Monday afternoon. The locomotive was reversed when the conductor became aware of the evident intention of the man to commit suicide, but before the train could be stopped the man was struck and thrown from the track, receiving injuries from which he soon afterward died. In his pocket were found papers bearing the name of WM. BROWN, of Lockport, N. Y. The body was recognized as that of a man who had applied for work early in the day at Metuchin.

REWARD THAT FAITHFUL WIFE and banish care from the household by a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

I learned the use of my Wheeler & Wilson machine without personal instruction. It has been used nearly twelve years, without repairs, by myself and seamstresses, doing my family sewing, estimated at $300 annually, and bids fair to do as good service for a lifetime. My needles are never broken, but really worn up too short for use. The actual value of my machine cannot be estimated commercially nor expressed in words. Those only can properly appreciate it who have attempted family sewing by hand.

NEW-YORK. MRS. M. F. WOODS.—Mail.

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co., CLOTHIERS, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau. Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

Read "Brick" POMEROY on the "Guilt of Mrs. MCFARLAND," in to-day's New-York *Democrat.* Price one cent.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

Beautiful Hair for the Holidays. Get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR to-day. Use it at once. See how rapidly and pleasantly it will do its work. It is a rich, healthy, creamy, delightful hair dressing; imparting new life and strength to the weakest hair; restores gray hair to its original color, and arrests its falling out at once. Sold everywhere. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 104 East 25th-st., New-York.

Holiday Presents. Save money in buying Chromos by going up stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. STEREOSCOPES, VIEWS, ALBUMS, FRAMES.

Holiday Presents. Gold spectacles and eye glasses, opera glasses, microscopes, magic lanterns, &c., &c., at the lowest prices. JAS. PRENTICE, No. 184 Broadway.

A Great Offer.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let and rent; money applied if purchased.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Waltham Watches for Holiday Presents.—We have the largest assortment in the country, and our prices are the lowest. HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Prepare for Winter.—PATENT WEATHER STRIPS. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BREWSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 13, General WILLIAM R. BREWSTER, aged 41 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Excelsior Brigade, N. Y. S. V., and members of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

COBB.—At Greenpoint, on Monday morning, Dec. 13, Mrs. LUCINDA C. COBB, relict of the late Ebenezer D. Cobb, of New-York, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, William, Elisha M., Joseph L., John G., James L., David H., and George W. Cobb, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, Joseph L. Cobb, No. 720 5th-st., New-York, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

☞ California and New-London papers please copy.

DUNLOP.—At Watervliet, Albany County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, JANE, wife of A. A. Dunlop, in the 50th year of her age.

GLEDHILL.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 14, at his residence, WILLIAM GLEDHILL, in his 47th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 196 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

GRIGGS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 14, SARAH J. GRIGGS.

Funeral services on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John H. Colgate, No. 343 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

HARRIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 14, GEORGE C. HARRIS, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Thursday, 16th inst., from his late residence, No. 74 Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D. His remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

HICKCOX.—On Monday, Dec. 13, ALIDA ANN BOGERT, wife of the late D. S. Hickcox.

Funeral at her late residence, No. 248 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives invited without further invitation.

IRVING.—At Peekskill, on Sunday, Dec. 12, MARIA CARLTON HALE, wife of Lewis G. Irving, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence in Peekskill, on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave New-York at 8 and 9 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

JACKSON.—At West Troy, on Saturday, Dec. 11, T. WALTER JACKSON, aged 34 years, son of Wm. Jackson, of this city.

KIRBY.—At Albion, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Dec. 12, VIRGINIA ROWLAND, wife of Rev. R. M. Kirby, and daughter of Benjamin Rowland, of Philadelphia, Penn.

Funeral on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her father.

LITTLE.—MARY ELLEN, daughter of Andrew and Jane Louisa Little, on Monday, Dec. 13, 1869, aged 10 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, at Sunnyside, Bellville, N. J., on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the Centre-st. Depot, Newark, on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from New-York.

MESSENGER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 13, ELIZABETH, daughter of Harry Messenger, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MOON.—At Yonkers, on Monday, Dec. 13, LIZZIE L. MOON, daughter of the late John Moon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 139 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock.

NICHOLSON.—At Bayonne, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 11, in the 44th year of her age, EVELINA MATILDA, widow of the late James Nicholson, and daughter of the late Samuel B. Fleming.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 15th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry C. Smith, Bayonne, N. J. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st., via New-Jersey Central Railroad, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting upon the arrival of the train.

PURDY.—On Sunday, Dec. 12, CATHARINE, wife of Abraham B. Purdy, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., at the house of her son-in-law, Alfred Vredenburgh, No. 18 Varick-place.

QUINN.—On Monday, Dec. 13, of consumption, JOHN C. QUINN, aged 40 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 113 Cherry-st.

RICH.—Accidentally killed, at Norwich, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 13, SAML. S. RICH, aged 17 years and 10 months.

SOUTHACK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 14, Dr. J. W. SOUTHACK, in the 30th year of his age.

Funeral notice to-morrow.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, JOSEPH A. TROWBRIDGE, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Friday, 17th inst., at 1½ P. M. Train from Pavonia Ferry at 12 M.

WINANS.—On Monday, Dec. 13, ANNIE A., wife of Charles H. Winans, and daughter of the late James Taylor, aged 31 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at No. 145 East 55th-st., this day, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

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HOW TO COOK POTATOES, APPLES, EGGS AND FISH, FOUR HUNDRED DIFFERENT WAYS. The matter embraced in this work consists of the combined contents of four little books, which have obtained immense popularity in France and England, and which have been thoroughly revised and adapted for American housekeepers by an American cook of great experience. Our lady friends will be surprised when they examine this book and find the great variety of ways that the same article may be prepared and cooked. The work especially recommends itself to those who are often embarrassed for want of variety in dishes suitable for the breakfast table, or on occasions where the necessity arises for preparing a meal at short notice.
Paper covers, price..........30 cents
Bound in boards, with cloth back, price..........50 cents

III.
HOW TO AMUSE AN EVENING PARTY. A complete collection of home recreations, including round games, forfeits, parlor magic, puzzles and comic diversions, together with a great variety of scientific recreations and evening amusements. Profusely illustrated with nearly 200 fine wood cuts. Large 16mo.
Paper, price..........30 cents
Bound in boards, cloth back, price..........50 cents

The above books are for sale everywhere, and will be sent by mail to any address, free of postage, upon receipt of the price. Send all orders to DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, New-York.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR HOLIDAY BOOKS!!! PUTNAM'S UP-TOWN AGENCY, No. 52 East 23d-st., Young Men's Christian Association Building. Open until 9 P. M.

A WINTER IN FLORIDA. By LEDYARD BILL. The thousands who would know all about Florida before going there, will find this book just the thing, whether they are invalids, tourists, sportsmen, or seeking homes away from cold Winters in a delightful clime. Beautifully illustrated. The bookstores have it. Price $1 25 by mail. WOOD & HOLBROOK, No. 15 Laight-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE world—32,891 beautiful children's books, AT YOUR PRICE. Catalogue No. 24 free; send a stamp; 21,363 magnificent holiday books, English, AT OUR PRICE. Catalogue No. 24 free; send a stamp; 64,234 miscellaneous books in fine bindings, AT ANY PRICE. Catalogue No. 22 free; send a stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

CUBA AND SPAIN!!! READ THE VALUABLE PAPER IN PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY. READY ON WEDNESDAY AT 12.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—BOOKS for libraries, for presents and for every day reading, in every department of literature; together with fashionable STATIONERY of unsurpassed taste and excellence. * * * At the elegant new store of CARLETON, Publisher, Madison-square and 5th-av.

POLITICAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ALL UNION REPUBLICAN ELECTORS RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK are requested to meet in their respective Assembly Districts on the evenings of Dec. 16 and 17, between the hours of 7 and 9½ o'clock, at the places hereinafter designated, and enroll their names for the purpose of reorganizing the Union Republican Associations in their respective districts, pursuant to the compact for consolidating under one General Committee all organizations representing the Republican electors of the City of New-York:

First District—No. 9 Beach-st.
Second District—Shakespeare Hotel.
Third District—No. 375 Broome-st.
Fourth District—No. 286 East Broadway.
Fifth District—No. 210 Spring-st.
Sixth District—No. 134 Clinton-st.
Seventh District—No. 139 8th-st.
Eighth District—Bunk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st.
Ninth District—Lebanon Hall, 10 Abingdon-square.
Tenth District—No. 385 Bowery.
Eleventh District—Southwest corner Broadway and 32d-st.
Twelfth District—Humboldt Hall, No. 98 Avenue C.
Thirteenth District—Briggs Hall, No. 130 West 24th-st.
Fourteenth District—No. 23 3d-av.
Fifteenth District—Continental Hall, southwest corner 8th-av., and 34th-st.
Sixteenth District—Demilt Dispensary, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av.
Seventeenth District—Wigwam, 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
Eighteenth District—No. 453 4th-av.
Nineteenth District—Corner 70th-st. and Broadway.
Twentieth District—Nineteenth Ward Hall, 53d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.
Twenty-first District—Harmony Hall, corner 119th-st. and 3d-av.

By order of the Joint Committee on Reorganization:

William H. De Camp,	Norman Stratton,
Chas. T. Polhamus,	James W. Booth,
Thomas E. Stewart,	William Haw, Jr.,
John Duke,	James McLaren,
William B. White,	Sheridan Shook,
John J. O'Brien,	George H. Van Cleft.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A public meeting of the Republicans of the district will be held at Bleecker Buildings, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in relation to the reorganization. All Republicans are requested to be present.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There is no indication of revival in the real estate market as yet. There was little spirit in the bidding at the Exchange yesterday, and property was sold at a low figure. The premises No. 180 West Thirty-first-street, consisting of a lot with frame buildings upon it, were sold under a decree of partition by JAMES M. SWEENEY, referee, (JOS. MCGUIRE, auctioneer,) and brought $6,000. E. F. RAYNOR sold under Sheriff's execution two lots on Eleventh-avenue, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets, for $2,000 each.

The three lots on Seventy-sixth-street, 350 feet west of the Park, advertised to be sold by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., were put up, but no bid could be obtained at $3,000 per lot, and the property was not sold. Lots in the same vicinity were sold last Spring for over $4,000.

Fifth-avenue property still commands a high price in the market, but finds few buyers. To-day the New-York Hotel property is sold by E. H. LUDLOW.

Sales at Auction Yesterday.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 lot on West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 25x98.11 ... $6,000

By E. F. Raynor.

2 lots e. s. 11th-av., between 95th and 96th sts., 25.2x100, each ... $2,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

40th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., h. and l., 20x98.9 ... $11,750
41st-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th-av., h. and l., 21x98.9 ... 1,800
47th-st., n. s., 457.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 19.2x100.5 ... 3,950
37th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 75x100.5 ... 27,000
58th-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x80.5 ... 23,500
33d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., h. and l., 25x102.2 ... 10,000
51st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Boulevard, 50x½ block ... 20,775

Leases Recorded.

Broome-st., No. 42, 5 years, per year ... $2,000
10th-st., s. s., 222.3 ft. e. of University-place, 10 years, per year ... 1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Brooklyn and Jamaica pike and Judson-av., s. e. corner, 100x50x12x50 ... $2,000
Court-st., e. s., 48 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 101.7x45.8 x21x101.2x20 ... 12,000
Decatur-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 100x100 ... 7,500
Dikeman-st., n. e. s., 190 ft. n. w. of Dwight-st., 20x100 ... 500
Greenette-st., n. w. s., 150 ft. from Throop-av., 22 x100 ... 500
Hooper-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Lee-av., 39.4x100 ... 6,000
Herkimer-st. and Williams-place, lot No. 17, block No. 2, Williams' ... 500
Summit and Henry sts., n. w. corner, 20x87.6 ... 13,000
Van Buren-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100 ... 4,725
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 ... 8,000
Sheffield-av., w. s., 221 ft. s. of South Carolina-av., 35.6x27.7x64.6x16.5x100x20 ... 325
Tompkins-av and Monroe-st., n. e. corner, 175x97 x175.10x79.6 ... 10,200
Vernon-av., s. s., 500 ft. w. of Lott-st., 150x50 }
Vernon-av., w. s., 190 ft. w. of Lott-st., 50x100 } ... 2,300
8th-av., w. s., 75.2 ft. s. of 41st-st., 25x100 ... 250
Flatbush, lot No. 123, Martense heirs ... 300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

7th-av., e. s., lot No. 591, Mt. Vernon, 100x105 ... $400

Greenburg.

High-st., n. s., lot No. 369, map Uniontown, 50 x117 ... $200
"The Av." and F-st., n. e. corner, 100x100 ... 5,000

Ossining.

Broad-av., s. s., adjoining Benj. Lee's, 66x100 ... $5,000

Rye.

Boston turnpike, s. e. s., adjoining Emil Webb's and B. Loder's property, 106 10-100 ... $100,000

White Plains.

White Plains to Rye road, n. s., adjoining Jas. Dick's, 1 acre ... $6,000

West Farms.

Madison-av., s. e. s., lot No. 43, Belmontville, 100 x100 ... $650

Yonkers.

Riverdale-place, n. s., 244 ft. e. of Riverdale-av., 98x158 ... $1,600
Riverdale-av., e. s., 85 ft. s. of Rock-st., 50x100 ... 775

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Pavonia-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Coles-st., 16.5x100 ... $9,000
South 3d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Erie-st., 25x100 ... 1,177
Lease—Newark-av., No. 53, store and two rooms, 3 years, per year ... 480

Hudson City.

Lot No. 27, block No. 11, Baldwin & Gilchrist's, 25x100 ... $3,000

Union.

Lot No. 52, Louis Becker's map, 25x100 ... $300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A HOUSE FOR SALE IN WEST 25TH-ST.—Four stories, English basement, with all the modern improvements; has just been put in complete order; possession given immediately; a liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 85 John-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR TO let.—The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., the residence and grounds of Buckingham Smith, some 14 acres; 10 in orange and other trees; avenues and ornamental shrubs; price, $50,000; or to be let, with the crop; house partly furnished; $1,500 advance. Inquire of the proprietor.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 26 7TH-AV., WEST side, between 12th and 13th sts., a very convenient location; size of house 19x38 feet. Apply at the office 346 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECond floor of a dwelling near Morton-st.; 4 rooms; gas and water; possession 15th inst. Apply to GEO. R. MOORE, No. 449 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, NO. 130 WEST 56th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., fronting Central Park; four rooms, rent $18.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR LEASE—TWO VALUABLE CORNER properties on 5th-av., below 23d-st., for a term of years on a ground rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, No. 402 4th-av., near 29th-st. Apply on the premises. Owner there from 11 to 12 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BUSINESS CHANGES, NEW FIRMS, &c.

Parties contemplating changes in their firms, and desirous of having the correction in style and rating appear in the forthcoming January Reference Book, are invited to call at our office before 20th December.

DUN, BARLOW & CO.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, No. 335 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE BUSINESS OF LOCKWOOD & CO., bankers and brokers, will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name, JAMES H. BENEDICT retiring.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, JR.,
WILLISTON B. LOCKWOOD,
THOMAS R. CAPEN,
JAMES S. WELLS.

The outstanding business of the late firm will be settled by LE GRAND LOCKWOOD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JEITLES [illegible]
ARNOLD [illegible]
JAMES M. JEITLES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.

The subscriber will continue the business on his own account. JAMES M. JEITLES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of VAN DEVENTER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation.

C. H. VAN DEVENTER,
W. H. VAN DEVENTER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

R. FRANK BABCOCK AND FREDERICK A. BABCOCK, who have been for some time past members of our Liverpool house, have this day been admitted as partners in our firm here.

BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

HOTELS.

LELAND'S ST. ELMO.

Broadway and 31st-st. Choice family rooms, newly furnished, at moderate rates. LEWIS LELAND, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, IN going from 25th-st. through Park-av. to 31st-st., a leather POCKET BOOK, containing a cluster diamond pin and a sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the pin at No. 102 East 29th-st., near Park-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BETWEEN THE HEIRS OF THE LATE MATTHEW MORGAN AND HICKSON W. FIELD.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION, under the direction of E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, Referee,

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,

ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway,

The Very Valuable Property known as the

NEW-YORK HOTEL,

having a FRONT ON BROADWAY OF 194 FEET, and embracing the entire block bounded by Broadway, Mercer-st., Washington-place, and Waverley-place, excepting the lot in the corner of Waverley-place and Mercer-st., belonging to the estate of the late James I. Jones, which is 81 feet on Washington-place by 81 feet 7 inches on Mercer-st.

PERFECT TITLE IN FEE SIMPLE.

For further particulars inquire of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 52 Wall-st., VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 48 Wall-st., or LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 Liberty-st., AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

CONTINUATION SALE OF FIFTY PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

LOCATED ON 11TH-AV., 17TH AND 18TH STS., BROOKLYN, BEING THE BALANCE OF PROPERTY NOT OFFERED AT THE GREAT SALE OF DEC. 1. SIXTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Also at the same time and place, five valuable lots, Located on the corner of Bushwick Boulevard and William st.

Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers, MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST. PROPERTY, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.—The five-story brick building, northwest corner, and known as Nos. 76, 78, 80 and 82 4th-av., covering a front of 106 feet 1 inch by 84 feet deep on 10th-st., now occupied as stores, offices, dwellings, &c., at a rental amounting, at low rates, to about $30,000. The lots are partly in fee and partly on lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, for twenty-one years. Full particulars and maps at the office.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY GIFTS AT AUCTION.

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS BY CELEBRATED FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN ARTISTS, including the well-known names of Baugniet, Beaumont, Calmelet, Couder, Camino, David, Duvieux, Frere, Fort, Ferogio, Hamon, Herbsthoffer, Hubner, Lassalle, Le Bas, Leloir, Marohn, Marny, Morlan, Princess Mathilde, Mery, Miday, Rivoire, Saunier, Vibert, Van Elven, &c., &c.

CONSIGNED TO S. P. AVERY.

OBJECTS OF ART, in bronze, terra cotta, porcelain, Japanese work, antique hall clock, chairs, convex mirror, &c.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., Corner 14th-st., MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 20 and 22, At 7½ o'clock.

Now on exhibition, and every day and evening UNTIL TIME OF SALE.

BOOK SALE ROOMS AND ART GALLeries, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, an elegant collection of Books, Standard and Miscellaneous Works, best editions and mostly fine bindings.

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M., CONSTANT MAYER'S PAINTINGS.

Prior to leaving for Europe Mr. Mayer will sell, as above, his entire collection of Paintings, all elegantly framed, and will be sold with the frames. This sale is WITHOUT RESERVE and embraces some of his most popular and interesting efforts. "Love's Melancholy," "Early Grief," "Morning Prayer," "Religious Meditation," "Riches and Poverty," "The Recognition," etc., etc.

Catalogues ready, and Paintings on exhibition, free, day and evenings. Also, at same time several pieces of very choice and elegant Marble Statuary, including a SUPERB VENUS, after CANOVA by RICCI.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, BY EMINENT EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS, among them will be found the works of, viz.:

Stroebel, Leickert, Verschuur, H. Ronner, Roosenboom, Van Borselen, Vertin, Reyntzes, Kleyn, Heppener, Geo. Inness, Kaltenmoser, Whitney, Molinaer, Van Kirsch, Hendricks, Anelli, Couturier, Neyer, Burford, and others.

They are now on exhibition free, as above, with catalogues.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION ON THE premises, No. 67 Warren-st., to the highest bidder for cash, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M., one 15-horse Ladd & Rafferty engine, one 20-horse Roots tubular sectional boiler, one 24-inch spice mill, one Burns coffee roaster, one cooler and boiler combined, shafting, pulleys, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board, J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months; also, a Dividend of One (1) per Cent. out of the surplus assets of the Company, both free of Government tax, and payable at this office on the 18th day of January next.

The transfer books will close on the 31st inst. and reopen on 17th of January next.

M. K. JESUP, President.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Pittsburg, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 2 GUARANTEED STOCK.—The second regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870. The transfer books of this stock will be closed on the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 5, 1870.

F. H. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 3d day of January next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 21, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January 1870.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

FURNITURE.

A CARD.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF CONTINued ill health, I shall dispose of my large stock of furniture for the next 60 days at a slight advance of COST PRICES, preparatory to retiring from business, consisting of FURNITURE IN SUITES or otherwise, LOOKING GLASSES, BEDDING, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. To let—Chairs for funerals, parties, &c.

G. W. SNEDDEN, [illegible] Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

In denominations of $1,000 and $500, bearing Eight per Cent. per annum Interest, payable in Gold on the 15th of February and August, in each year, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, free of United States taxes. The interest for six months on $1,000 Bond is payable as follows:

In New-York . . . . $40 Gold.
In London . . . . £8 4s. 4d.
In Frankfort-on-the-Main 100 Florins

On a $500 Bond one-half these amounts respectively.

These Bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869, payable at maturity in Gold, in the City of New-York. Are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered, or converted into Registered Bonds.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage on 111 miles of the Company's road, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, known as the Eastern Division of the Company's main line, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney, on the Union Pacific Road, including the Company's equipments, rolling stock, now owned or hereafter possessed, rights of way, franchises, real estate, and personal property in Doniphan, Brown, Nemeha and Marshall Counties, Kansas, now owned or which the Company may acquire by reason of the extension of their line to the City of Marysville.

This mortgage is executed to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company as Trustees. At the same time the whole issue of $1,500,000 bonds have been executed by the Railroad Company, placed in the custody of the Trustees, who have absolute possession, and can only issue them or their proceeds, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which is upon a completed road, and then only at the rate of $12,000 per mile.

Bonds to be valid must be countersigned by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The rate per mile of a completed road, which is mortgaged to secure these bonds at their par value, is $13,500, while the actual cost of construction and equipment is more than double this amount.

This line is mainly the extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West through Eastern Kansas into the heart of Nebraska, where it connects with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.

The Company's Capital Stock is $10,000,000, to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has been and is being expended on the road. The Company have 1,800,000 acres of superior lands, immediately adjoining the line, which was a grant from the United States Government, the alternate sections of which are selling for $2 50 per acre, cash. At this low price, the Company have an asset of value in

Lands	$4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds . .	1,500,000
Capital Stock	10,000,000
Total Resources . .	$15,500,000
Total Length of Road .	271 Miles

while the only debt against the Company is this issue of First Mortgage Bonds, amounting to $1,500,000, all that can be issued.

A large portion of the road West from St. Joseph is now in successful operation, showing earnings, per mile, sufficient to meet the interest liabilities on this loan.

A Branch Company is building a line from this road to the Kansas Pacific Road, thereby giving a direct route to Denver City.

We are authorized to offer these 8 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice. Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charges, and marketable securities converted without commission to parties investing in these Bonds.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel, and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do with the utmost confidence and satisfaction recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
TANNER & CO.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY YEAR 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, AT THE BANK OF AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD connects the two large cities from which it takes its name, and, with its branches in the State of Kentucky, is 367 miles long. The cost of the work and its present equipment has been $15,286,000, which was mostly furnished by the cities and counties along the line. The road has been in successful operation for many years, and is doing a prosperous and steadily increasing business. Its annual earnings exceed $2,500,000.

NO BETTER SECURITY can be found at present. We offer these Bonds at 85 and accrued interest.

For further information apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

CHARLES A. MEIGS. CHARLES H. MEIGS. Formerly Cashier of the American Exchange Bank.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery. Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 22d day of October, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from the 10th of December inst until 3d of January, prox. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

INTEREST IN GOLD,

PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER IN NEW-YORK AND LONDON, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

First Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds at 95,

Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Yielding About Ten Per Cent. Currency; principal fifty years to run, payable in gold. Secured by the railroad, branches, depot grounds, rolling stock, equipment, and franchises of the Company.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on this road. Eighty-three miles are nearly completed and equipped, and already show large earnings, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing in construction.

This loan has been selected by our firm after a thorough and careful investigation, consequently we have no hesitation in recommending it to our friends as a perfectly safe, profitable, and first-class security. Our opinion is fully confirmed by the following strong letter from the experienced and eminently successful managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1869.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No 32 Wall-st.:

Gentlemen: In answer to your request of the 17th ult. for our opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the character of the country through which it passes, and the probable success of the enterprise, we would state that, before accepting the trust imposed upon us by the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company we had fully satisfied ourselves as to the practicability of the enterprise.

The Road starts at one of the most flourishing cities on the Northern Mississippi River and runs in a northwesterly direction up the great rich Cedar Valley, connecting at prominent points along the line with six different railroads, now in active operation, nearly all of which must be, more or less, tributary or feeders to this Road.

This enterprise is destined to become, in connection with others now in operation or being constructed, one of the great trunk lines from Lake Superior via St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Burlington to St. Louis and to the East, over Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which we represent.

But aside from this, the populous condition of the country along the line of this Road, its great productiveness and wealth, give sufficient guarantee of a good local business, which, for any road, is the best reliance for success.

A good index of the prosperity and wealth of the country through which this road passes may be found in the fact that the Company reports over a million and a quarter dollars subscribed and expended by individuals residing along the line in pushing on one hundred and sixty miles of the work, and it is also a strong proof of the local popularity and necessity for the road. Yours, respectfully,

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
CHARLES L. FROST, Pres't Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R. Co. } Trustees.

As an evidence of the resources and immense traffic of the section of country through which this road runs, we present the following OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SHIPPED FROM THE STATE OF IOWA by the different railroads therein, during the year ending April 30, 1869, just issued by the Secretary of State:

Number of horses	1,623
Number of cattle	80,287
Number of hogs	512,357
Number of sheep	52,733
Dressed hogs, lbs	13,418,776
Lard and pork, lbs	7,582,579
Wool, lbs	2,866,196
Wheat, bushels	9,196,643
Corn, bushels	2,210,603
Other grains, lbs	35,476,854
Other grains, bushels	1,808,047
Other agricultural products, lbs	27,608,707
Flour and other agricultural products, lbs	324,753
Animal products not otherwise specified, lbs	10,983,101

The preceding official statement is made up almost exclusively of the shipments eastward, and does not include the amount of produce shipped eastward from Dubuque or McGregor, which would swell the totals materially. If the shipments westward by the railroads were given, they would swell immensely this surprising exhibit of surplus products.

THIS ROAD ALSO RUNS THROUGH THE RICH AND GROWING STATE OF MINNESOTA. Reference to the map of the United States will show that IT PASSES THROUGH THE MOST ENTERPRISING AND GROWING PORTION OF THE WEST, AND FORMS ONE OF THE GREAT TRUNK LINES IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS, being to the latter city 90 miles nearer from Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

This road is required by the wants of that section, where a large and increasing traffic is waiting for it, and needs railroad communication. THE BUYER OF THESE BONDS IS THEREFORE GUARANTEED, BY A GREAT BUSINESS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE, AND HAS NOT TO RUN ANY OF THE CONTINGENCIES WHICH ALWAYS ATTEND UPON THE OPENING OF ROADS INTO NEW AND UNSETTLED COUNTRY.

We offer these bonds for the present at 95 and accrued interest. WE RECOMMEND THEM TO INVESTORS AND OFFICERS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, WHO DESIRE TO CHANGE THEIR HIGH-PRICED INVESTMENTS FOR A SECURITY WHICH PRESENTS EVERY ELEMENT OF SAFETY, AND AT THE SAME TIME YIELDS A MUCH HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., Financial Agents for the Company.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST., Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held THIS DAY, the following named gentlemen were elected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, viz.: HARRY CONRAD, HENRY L. DYER, CHAS. L. ANTHONY, HENRY A. SMYTHE, ISAAC C. KENDALL, FRANCIS SKIDDY, JOHN M. FURMAN, WM. S. SLATER, L. J. VAN BOSKERCK.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

WHEREAS, BY ACT OF CONGRESS the office of this Company has been removed from New-York to Boston—

Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date, in gold, free of Government tax, at this office.

JOHN M. Y. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market. UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 58 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

[illegible] & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.

BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 75 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS, NO. 80 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	116¼	116¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	115¾	116
Coupon, 1881	119¼	119¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	115¾	116
5-20 Regis., 1862	112¾	113	10-40 Regis.	109¼	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	114¼	114¾	10-40 Coupon	110¼	110½
5-20 Coupon, '64	112¾	113	Gold	122¾	122⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	113¼	113¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115¼	115¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business. JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE,

TEN PER CENT. CITY AND TOWN BONDS IN STATE OF ILLINOIS, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property ... $3,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only ... 203,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates. For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, NOS. 12 AND 14 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: SAMUEL F. BARGER, JAMES HOY, ALEXANDER SHAW, HARRY CONRAD, CHESTER W. CHAPIN, JAMES H. HOYT, RICHARD SULLIVAN, H. R. KUNKHARDT, DAVID T. HOTCHKISS.

HARRY E. HOY, Secretary and Treas.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office in New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of December, 1869. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN PADDLE WHEEL CO., NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of the above Company will be held, at 1 P. M., on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 1869.

H. A. GADSDEN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, New-York.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Residing in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 36 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DEBILITY AND PRIVATE COMplaints of either sex cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 64 Chatham-st. Manhood restored by his Invigorator in fifteen minutes.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $5. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR'S! 1869. 1870.

The best gift you can make to your children, to your wives, or to your relatives is a bank book, with a suitable deposit. It may be the foundation of a fortune, and reward the giver with happy reflections.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, Established 1853. ASTOR-PLACE, (Clinton Hall.) Receives Deposits from 5 cents to $5,000. Daily, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay INTEREST at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto under the by-laws.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 1, 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $6,927,549 01.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD. ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is a good plain cook, and not afraid to work. Call at No. 336 East 47th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a neat girl; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; is a respectful and trusty servant; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET OR nurse to an invalid gentleman; has no objection to go to Europe or the South; is well acquainted with London and Paris, and has first-class City reference. Address W. A., No. 57 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse to a baby, or to attend grown children, and do plain sewing; the care of a baby preferred; good City reference given. Call at No. 136 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a small private family; good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; refers to her present employer, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 460 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman a situation as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, game and all kinds of dessert; City reference. Call at No. 229 West 27th-st., top floor, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE AND seamstress, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can take charge of an invalid lady; wages $14. Call at 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK'S SITUAtion by a competent person; will do the washing and ironing of a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 49 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIenced seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits and operates on machine; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 333 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; can give seven years' reference. Call at No. 163 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant woman; is a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 562 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as a good plain cook; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook and laundress; good reference; would go to the country. Apply at No. 82 King-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person fully competent; fond of children; with City reference. Call at or address No. 326 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a young woman as nurse or chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Apply at No. 12 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as pastry cook and baker; the best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 590 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. Can be recommended by last employer, where she can be seen to-day, at No. 152 West 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 113 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—WASHING AT HER OWN RESIdence by an experienced laundress; does polishing and fluting, and has the best of City reference; no objection to go out by the day. Call at 479 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 315 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 211 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; would go out by the week or month; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS A good bread and biscuit baker, understands meats, soups and game; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 24th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and mind children; good City reference. Apply at No. 253 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 306 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, a situation to do sewing and to take care of children. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a place as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 136 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take in gentlemen's washing; references given as to capabilities. Call for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st., up stairs, two flights, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as cook; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 692 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as lady's maid or seamstress; can cut and fit. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who understands her business thoroughly. Apply at 286 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS A PERfect fitter, will go out by the day in families; has no objection to leave the City. Address No. 144 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is very obliging; would like to travel with a family; would not object to assist with care of children; good City reference. Inquire in the store, No. 289 Lexington-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 40th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNtry or City, by an efficient English Protestant woman; she is an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jelly, bone, lard; excellent baker; best City testimonials. Call at No. 229 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook; understands French and English cooking, making all kinds of soups and boning and larding; good City reference; would do the marketing. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress, child's nurse, or chamberwork; is a good buttonhole maker; first-class City reference. Call or address at No. 231 East 27th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is a good baker; would do some washing and ironing; in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant young woman as plain cook, assist with the washing, or laundress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 314 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., No. 3 White's-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress in a private family, or as competent chambermaid; best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 109 West 13th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 405 6th-av., in the store, for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED.—A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping desires to procure a situation in a strictly private family for a competent cook that she can recommend. Call at No. 26 West 22d-st., from 10 until 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 591 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, FRENCH and Protestant servants our specialities, and always on hand, together with Irish, at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; understands driving and care of horses; also, milking; willing to make himself useful; best reference from last employer. Call on or address, for two days, T. K., No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, trustworthy young man, a Protestant, as waiter and butler in a gentleman's family; has served in some of the most distinguished European families; has unexceptionable reference, and will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a situation; is a single young man of long experience in the business; can give good City reference from first and last employer. Call at the harness store, No. 33 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO speaks good English, a situation as house servant in good family, or to go in the country; understands the care of cows and can make butter; best of recommendations. Address F. M., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a steady, active, English, Protestant man; fully understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen at No. 109 4th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; the best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man who understands his business; in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good references from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG and honest Frenchman; understands horses and cows and will make himself useful; has good reference. Address CONSTANT W., 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A MARRIED man as coachman. Address A. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; can furnish best City reference. Address No. 26 East 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN AS COOK who can bring satisfactory recommendations as first-rate cook and baker. Inquire at No. 220 Madison-av., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street.

Third—For building sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue.

Fourth—For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Fifth—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Fifth—Both sides of Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Dec. 6, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 9, 1869.

TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1869, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUant to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM R. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 39 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE 12, 1869.

MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES, } Executors.
CHARLES H. BAILEY, }

je12-law6mW*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO MARKETMEN.—SALE OF STANDS and stalls in new (Eighteenth Ward) market. By virtue of chapter 129 of the Laws of 1869, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the 20th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., in the City of New-York, the leases of the several stalls and stands in said market for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870.

The plans of the stalls and stands in said market and the terms of sale will be ready on the 8th day of December next, and can be had on application to the Commissioners at the office in said market, or at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

E. A. MOORE,
FORBES HOLLAND, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, JR.,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

KRYOLITE

For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or, CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT, Pittsburg, Penn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PARTY an extra desk, unoccupied. Services of a useful character at requisition. Address E. X. O., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
Celtic, Wednesday, Dec. 15 | Tuesday, Dec. 21
Manhattan, Thursday, Dec. 16 | Wednesday, Dec. 22
Siberia, Saturday, Dec. 18 | Saturday, Dec. 25
Palmyra, Thursday, Dec. 23 | Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29 | Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.....$120, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:
INDIA.....Dec. 15 | CALEDONIA.....Jan. 5
CAMBRIA.....Dec. 25 | COLUMBIA.....Jan. 15
IOWA.....Jan. 1 | EUROPA.....Jan. 22
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30.
Steerage passengers landed at Londonderry, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie..SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.....Roussan..SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A.M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....43
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River, WEDNESDAY.
IDAHO.....3,135 tons.....Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....3,125 tons.....Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO.....3,016 tons.....Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA.....2,382 tons.....Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,125 tons.....Jan. 5.
IDAHO.....3,135 tons.....Jan. 12.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 69 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
VIRGINIA, Thomas, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $140 to $180. Steerage. $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. JAMES.....Dec. 16
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Dec. 23
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,).Dec. 30
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE, Thursday, Jan. 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CONNECTING RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY,
THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 10 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 21, from Pier No. 9 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, HERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—EXTRA STEAMER.

The well-known A 1 steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, 18th instant, taking measurement goods
To New Orleans at 14 cents per foot.
Through to Mobile at 12 cents per foot.
Through to Galveston at 22½ cents per foot.
Time to Mobile and Galveston quicker than by any other route, and insurance lower.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....Saturday, Dec. 18
CEO. CROMWELL.....CLAFF.....FRIDAY, Dec. 24
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
M. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MERIDETTA,
Captain STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 25 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. E. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.
The popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, 16th December, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Charleston.....$15
To Jacksonville.....25
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one half per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 23d December.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and at infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and valet traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. H. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid iron steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25, steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:20 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via St. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 6:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M. and Delivery, *8:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *4:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M. and 6 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the following places, viz.: No. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:20 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: 8:15 A. M., 12 M., 3:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—WILLIAM EWART and WILLIAM EWART, Junior, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL MCCULLOUGH, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 20 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. Dated October 25, 1869. JAMES ESCHWEGE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on the 26th day of November, 1869. JAMES ESCHWEGE,
d1-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—THE RIGHT MAN, with a capital of $15,000 or $20,000, can have a first-rate chance to make money by taking an interest in a concern already established, for the sale of a patented improvement in an article of nearly universal use. The investment of capital is required for the purpose of insuring that the party will give close personal attention to the business. Address C. L. R., Box No. 126 Times Office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—I HAVE FOR sale a valuable patent, issued to Alfred Rooker, of London, England, for an improvement in faucets, and dated the 16th day of June, 1868. This faucet is extensively introduced in England, and is well worthy the attention of manufacturers. Address, for fuller information, CHAS. T. PORTER, 4th-av., corner 131st-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 263 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 263 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have made a still further reduction, which must insure their sale for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. They would call particular attention to the extremely LOW PRICES of their
LONG SHAWLS,
IN RED, WHITE AND BLACK CENTRES,
Which are much below the GOLD COST.
FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUFFS, COLLARETTES AND BOAS, IN RUSSIA SABLE, MINK, ERMINE AND OTHER FANCY FURS.
FUR ROBES FOR CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

$500,000
OF DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE DETERMINED TO OFFER THEIR ENTIRE
WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS
AT LESS THAN GOLD COST,
AT THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.
They forbear from naming prices, convinced that those who are looking to buy for themselves, or for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, will see at once that the stock is more than usually under price.

SPECIAL SALE.

LARGE LOTS OF
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS,
FRENCH DROP CURTAINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c.,
AT UNPRECEDENTLY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

LACES
AND EMBROIDERIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

PARIS NOVELTIES,
JUST RECEIVED,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
EMBRACING
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, CHANTILLY, POINT AND APPLIQUE LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES,
OPERA CLOAKS AND JACKETS, THREAD LACE SACQUES,
CAPES, FICHUS, BARBES, COIFFURES, COLLARS AND SLEEVES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, CHEMIZETTES, COLLARS, INITIAL SETS, &c.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
VALENCIENNES and EMBROIDERED, Plain, Tape Bordered, Hemmed, Initialed and Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs in great variety.
N. B.—Initialing done to order in a superior manner.
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' OUTFITS
furnished complete on the most reasonable terms.
MISSES' SACQUES, SUITS AND CLOAKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Breakfast and Smoking Jackets, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, ready made and to order.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Scarfs, Ties and Cravats, Sash Ribbons, Medicated Vests and Drawers, Hosiery, Merino, Silk and Lambs' wool Undergarments, &c., &c., &c.
O'REILLEY'S KID GLOVES $1 50 PER PAIR.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.

MACY	LACES, MACY
MACY	EMBROIDERIES, MACY
MACY	RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, MACY
MACY	FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS, MACY
MACY	FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS, MACY
MACY	WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, MACY
MACY	THEATRICAL GOODS, MACY
MACY	BALLET HOSIERY, &c., MACY

TOY BOOKS

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JUVENILE BOOKS in sets and single.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

MACY	HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS, MACY
MACY	FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS, MACY
MACY	LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, MACY
MACY	CORSETS, MACY
MACY	HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MACY
MACY	SMALL WARES, MACY

CONFECTIONERY.

Best quality for Bon-bon Boxes and the Holidays.

MACY	SOAPS, PERFUMERY, MACY
MACY	TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, MACY
MACY	COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS, MACY
MACY	CARVED GOODS, MACY
MACY	PLATED WARE, MACY
MACY	BASKETS, BIRD CAGES, MACY
MACY	KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR. MACY

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY	Having completed, for this season, MACY
MACY	our additions to the store, we are now MACY
MACY	offering the largest assortment of MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS, DOLLS, MACY
MACY	DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS, MACY
MACY	GAMES, &c., MACY
MACY	comprising the largest variety of MACY
MACY	HOLIDAY GOODS MACY
MACY	ever displayed in this City, MACY
MACY	AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY
MACY	14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW Shades; Children's, 50c and 75c.; Cloth Gloves, Leggings, &c., &c.; the best fitting $1 Corsets; also, Werly's French; a large assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS.

FURS,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CHOICE SETS IN
SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, ASTRAKHAN, &c.
MINK SETS at $30, worth $45.
ROYAL ERMINE SETS, $25, worth $50.
ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $25, worth $40.
LONDON-MADE SEAL SACQUES, $160, worth $200.
MISSES' SETS, $5 and upward.
CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, $10 and upward.
BURKE,
No. 489 BROADWAY,
Branch at No. 128 Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

NEW IMPORTATION OF TOYS
Just received. The largest assortment in the City at greatly reduced prices. H. M. FAIRCHILD,
No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.
GO EARLY AND AVOID THE CROWD.

MILLINERY.

DRESSMAKING AND FITTING AT the Home, No. 86 West 4th-st. The lady managers solicit the patronage of the benevolent public, and promise that all work shall be promptly and conscientiously done, as they have secured the services of a forewoman who understands the business in all its branches. They hope thus by your aid to furnish the means of honest self-support to those under their charge.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

S. KLAMER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and hearthstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 124 and 126 East 13th-st., near 3d-av

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., close imitations of foreign marbles. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,359 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND,
SQUARE,
AND
UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is
NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING. It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUSTSAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.
OUR ANSWER.
We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.
FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,
WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION
in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes, in addition to their established merit of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected and are now ready for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed
THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,
a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. Those new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,
AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.
STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.
Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS Pianofortes, Patent Agraffe Treble. In tone, finish and durability unsurpassed. Warranted six years. Most reasonable price offered to the public. Factory and warerooms, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. JENNYS & SON.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes, warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' warerooms, 8 Union-sq. Sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO DESIRES an engagement. Address, stating terms and place, Mrs. L., Box No. 1,586 New-York Post Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM MOORE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Hon. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D., 1869, at 12 o'clock A. M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. HODGES bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,903.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William R. Hodges, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1869.
d1-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW- York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. WILLARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel H. Willard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that on the 22d day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, he is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—New-York, Nov. 25, 1869.
GEORGE F. BETTS,
Clerk of said District.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN H. MYRICK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Nathan H. Myrick, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1869.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.
d1-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD A. MOSS, bankr

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An examination was held before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, in the case of CHAS. DOCHERTY, of No. 109 Wall-street, charged with contempt in not obeying a certain summons issued by S. B. DUTCHER, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, requiring him to produce his books and papers before the latter for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of material furnished to a distiller in Hester-street. Testimony was given by Assistant Assessors G. M. THARALSON and R. D. LEDDERSON, after which the case was adjourned until to-day.

Owing to the severity of the late snow storm the cattle pens in the various markets for live stock, from which New-York City draws its supplies of butchers' meat, are in an unhealthy state. Some of the beasts, already harassed from long travel, have succumbed, and, as they were about to die, have been knocked on the head. The authorities should be on the alert, to make certain that any such carcase is placed out of the possibility of becoming food for human beings. Sanitary laws, bearing on this matter, cannot be too strictly enforced.

The Police Commissioners yesterday designated No. 268 Eighth-avenue as a Station House for the Sixteenth Precinct Police, while the house in Twentieth-street is being altered and repaired, and also ordered that during such time all prisoners of that precinct be taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station House.

Monday morning two men of genteel appearance entered the office of ALEXANDER H. SIBLEY, No. 22 Pine-street, and after their departure it was found that a tin box containing only some bills and stock of the Torchlight Mining Company had been stolen from the counter. The thieves speedily discovered the worthlessness of their booty and threw it away.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will deliver the fifth in the course of lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Elizabeth, N. J., this (Wednesday) evening, in Library Hall, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Bulls and Bears."

The Five Points Mission intends giving a Christmas dinner to the children of the school, and will feel grateful for any donations from the benevolent. Any remittances in provisions or money addressed to Rev. J. M. SCHAFFER, the Superintendent, will be gratefully received.

A Fair in aid of St. Ann's Free Church for deaf mutes and their friends is in progress in the church edifice thereof, Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The church needs money for its important work, and will doubtless be liberally supported by the Christian public.

On Monday last the members of Class B, second, of Grammar School No. 35 presented to their principal, Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, who is about to retire from the school, a set of diamond studs as a testimonial of their affection.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward met last evening at the Assembly Rooms, Twenty-second-street and First-avenue, for the purpose of protesting against the return of the Democratic candidates, JOHN NESBITT and NICHOLAS HOTHORN, for Alderman and Assistant Alderman. The grounds of the protest were stated to be extensive frauds, and a record of the votes registered for the Republican candidates, Messrs. FLORENCE SCANNELL and JOHN REILLY, at the last election was taken to be produced at an investigation of the matter before the Board of Aldermen.

The number of applicants for positions in the Custom House has greatly fallen off of late. The Collector, who found himself hampered at first, is now busily engaged with the business duties of his office. But few changes are contemplated at present.

The second lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Spring-street Church, was delivered last evening, by Rev. A. E. KITTREDGE, his subject being the "Bedouins of the Desert." He presented many facts not generally known about these Arab tribes, among whom he traveled for a time while in the East. Many of his accounts of their customs and habits were quite amusing, especially where he showed that New-Yorkers differed but little from them in some respects.

The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company have dispatched their steamer *Philip*, Captain C. HAZZARD, to tow the new clipper ship *Dauntless* to New-York from Mystic, Coun., where she was built.

An extra meeting of the Bellymen's Society was held last evening at No. 10 Stanton-street, to take action with regard to the discharge of their President, Mr. FRED. LANGE, by AMBLER & CO. Mr. LANGE, it appears, had been discharged on account of his connection with the Society, and a resolution was adopted guaranteeing him an amount equal to his salary, for which purpose every member is to contribute thirty cents extra dues per week during his disengagement.

The members of the Longshore Lumber Handlers' Society met last evening at No. 193 Bowery. Mr. JOHN MCMAHUS in the chair. As this is their busy season the attendance was not large. A new seal, bearing the name of the Society, with a lumber barge in the centre, was adopted. It was resolved to hold their meetings monthly during the Winter, instead of fortnightly as heretofore.

The usual weekly meeting of the New-York Microscopical Society was held last evening at the Mott Memorial Hall, No. 58 Madison-avenue, Mr. J. G. GAVET, President of the Society, in the chair. After disposing of the usual routine business, a Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the annual meeting. The remainder of the evening was spent in discussing and examining various objects of interest, and new objects for the microscope provided by the members.

Mr. SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, for many years connected with the *Herald* as reporter, appeared before Judge KELLY, at the Yorkville Police Court, on Monday afternoon, and entered a complaint against Dr. WILLIAM SHINE, Deputy Coroner, in which he charges him with an unprovoked assault, committed upon Mr. BALDWIN at the Coroner's office on Sunday. Dr. SHINE was arrested yesterday morning. He will be brought for examination to-day.

Assistant District-Attorney PURDY argued before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, in behalf of the denial of the motion to dismiss the complaint against PATRICK CAMPBELL, charged with concealing distilled spirits. Mr. HARLAN, counsel for the defendant, raised the question whether the absence of a tax-paid stamp from a barrel containing spirits was good evidence that the tax had not been paid. Decision was reserved.

The lager beer saloon of CHAS. COACH, at No. 7 Madison-street, was entered on Monday by thieves, who carried off $12 in silver coin, a quantity of cigars, billiard balls and other property, valued at $100. Detective FINN, of the Fourth Ward, found JOHN HOWE, aged 18, yesterday, in possession of two boxes of cigars, which were identified by Mr. COACH. Subsequently GEO. BALFE was also arrested, and the boys fully confessed their guilt. The property was found at No. 28 New Bowery, and the prisoners were arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, and remanded for trial. The detective acted rather cruelly in pinioning his prisoners with nippers on the way to Court.

A meeting of the delegates of the various coopers' unions in this City and Brooklyn was held last evening at the Metropolitan Hall, in Hester-street, to concert measures for the formation of a National Coopers' Union. Mr. WILLIAM MURRAY presided. Communications advocating the establishment of a national organization were received from associations of the trade in Ohio and other States. Several of the members expressed themselves as earnestly in favor of the project. Definite action was deferred until the next meeting.

HENRY HARMON, of No. 38 Mulberry-street, who was assaulted several days ago by JOHN HARTNETT, who struck him on the head with a hatchet, was yesterday reported to be in a dying condition at the Duane-street Hospital. Coroner FLYNN took the *ante-mortem* statement of the wounded man.

Two Germans appeared before Justice BRANDLEY, in a high state of excitement, yesterday, and asked him to decide their claims to the possession of a wife. It appeared that the lady in question was married to the one, but having an admirer in the other, who was in a position to support her more respectably than her lawful husband, she deserted the latter and found refuge with his rival. The Judge questioned the lady, and having been informed that her affections favored number two's suit, he decided accordingly.

The Hehn Scott Democratic Association met last evening at No. 28 Stanton-street, and resolved to strike out the word "Democratic" and continue the meetings of the club under the title of the "John Scott Association." No action was taken in regard to the late protest made by the German Central Organization.

A letter was received yesterday by Colonel WHITELY, Chief of the United States Secret Service, purporting to come from a repentant counterfeiter, and inclosing a bank plate for $10. The writer, in a very illiterate manner, described his past life and the fact that he frequently paid large sums to escape from prison—a sad commentary on our judicial system.

CATHARINE SONTAG, aged 22, of No. 211 East Twelfth-street, attempted suicide yesterday by swallowing laudanum. A physician saved her life by administering an emetic.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the third floor of public school building No. 17, in Forty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue. The flames were soon extinguished with a damage of $200, and the pupils were all marched out of the building in perfect safety.

The Dauntless Club gave their annual ball at Irving Hall, last evening. It was an elegant and *recherché* affair.

The Labor Union Benevolent Society met last evening at Twenty-second-street and First-avenue, but the business disposed of was of a mere routine character.

The annual election of the Bank Clerk's Mutual Benefit Association, was held at the New-York Clearing House yesterday. The following are the principal officers chosen: President, J. C. PARSONS, Chemical National Bank; Vice-President, CHAS. W. HUBBELL, National

The officers and soldiers of the late Sixth Army Corps are to meet at 12 M. to-day, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, for the purpose of organizing a Corps Society.

BROOKLYN.

The total amount realized at St. Ann's Bazaar last week was $5,726 87, a good week's work. The *Daily Bulletin* of the Bazaar has grown into an institution and does much to make everybody feel happy. As the Bazaar progresses toward its end the jokes in the *Bulletin* serve to keep in excellent temper the "man who has spent his last cent on the confounded thing." Rev. Dr. SCHENCK expects to be able to realize all the grand things he contemplated for the benefit of his parish and well-behaved outsiders by the time the Bazaar shall have closed.

District-Attorney MORRIS yesterday caused one hundred subpœnas to be served upon the heads and subordinates of the various departments at the City Hall, commanding them to put in an appearance before the Grand Jury at the Court House, to tell all they know about the election frauds. The appearance of these gentry at the Court House, waiting at the confessional, is interesting indeed, but great will be the reservations.

Major A. G. CONSTABLE interested an unusually large audience of the members of the Long Island Historical Society, at the Chapel of the Packer Institute, last evening, with a carefully and well-written lecture on "The Castes and Creeds of India." The usual vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and it was announced that Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., of New-York, would read the next paper two weeks hence on "The Suez Canal."

The Prospect Park Commissioners, last evening, resolved to recommend to the Legislature to pass a law authorizing the Board to sell that portion of the Park property east of Flatbush-avenue, and another authorizing them to change the present wretched City Park into a public market. The Board adjourned to attend a wedding reception on the Heights.

Rev. Dr. SEAVER, of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street, addressed the Young Men's Christian Association at their hall last evening, on the "Work, the Duties and Responsibilities of the Members of the Young Men's Christian Association." He said in reference to the present aspect of the Christian work, that by the end of the nineteenth century Christianity would either have its grand coronation or its burial. Mr. MUMFORD, Secretary, announced that 315 persons had been added to the roll of membership during the last month.

The house of Mr. ROBERT SPENCER, No. 131 Duffield-street, was broken into by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning. The thieves lighted up the whole house, stole valuable articles away from the chamber in which Mr. SPENCER was sleeping, took articles from other portions of the house, and left in safety. It is worthy of note that there is a private watchman on the block where this robbery occurred, and that he calls regularly for his fee.

Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of the Church of the Ascension, New-York, lectured in the Church of the Mediator, Brooklyn, on "The Monuments of Egypt," last evening, to a large and interested audience.

Judge GILBERT, of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an injunction restraining the Board of Education or any of its members from leasing or purchasing the house known as the Bache Mansion; also restraining WM. TILBY and JAMES TILBY, the owners of the mansion, from receiving any rent from, or selling the house to the Board, and as they have already been paid $1,400, being the amount of two quarters' rent, they are to be sued for the recovery of the amount with interest from the day of payment.

The number of deaths in the city last week was 115. Of these 19 resulted from consumption, 14 from pneumonia, and 14 from convulsions.

Professor YOUMANS delivered a lecture on "The Chemistry of the Sunbeam," at the Elmplace Congregational Church, last evening. There was a good audience.

The sewing machine agency of WILLCOX & GIBBS, at the corner of Court and Livingston streets, was entered by burglars yesterday morning early, and robbed of $450 worth of sewing silks. The doors were found locked as usual, so that it is somewhat of a mystery how the thieves gained an entrance to the premises. Who the thieves were is another mystery.

A draft of 315 sailors, every man on board the *Vermont* that could be spared, was sent from the Navy Yard to Boston yesterday, escorted by a Sergeant and fourteen Marines. The *Tallapoosa* not having arrived in time for this transfer, they were sent by the Fall River steamer *Bristol*. This draft will complete the crews of the *Alaska* and the Iron-clad *Terror*.

An action was brought in the United States District Court yesterday against EDWARD HILKER and others for the recovery of taxes and assessments due on distillers' bonds. Judgment was entered against defendants for the sum of $1,216 22.

The examination of witnesses in the Goodrich *vs.* Jones case, in contest for the seat of representative for the Fifth Assembly District of Kings County, was resumed yesterday, and after a number of witnesses had been examined, the Mayor adjourned the case until next Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Bar, held in the City Court Room on Monday evening, it was resolved that it is expedient that the number of Judges of the city be increased to three. There will be another meeting on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Messrs. ALSOP H. LOCKWOOD, of Poundridge, GILBERT S. LYON, of White Plains, and BENJAMIN HEDGEMAN have been appointed by the Supreme Court Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of opening and grading Midland-avenue, a new boulevard from Yonkers, to a point in the town of East Chester, near Bronxville.

The proceedings in the matter of the Gates will case were to have been continued yesterday, but in consequence of the Surrogate being otherwise engaged, the hearing was postponed until Thursday, the 23d inst.

On Monday night the dwelling and greenhouse of Mr. SHAUM, on Sawmill River road, near PETER FRANCIS' brewery, Yonkers, were totally destroyed by fire. Loss about $4,500; insured for $3,000.

The dwelling and greenhouse of AUGUSTUS LACHUNE, near Yonkers, was destroyed by fire Monday night. The loss on dwelling was $1,500, the same on greenhouse, $1,200 on plants, and $250 in currency, which was in a box in the house. There was a policy for $3,000 upon the premises, issued by the Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company.

The Supreme Court Judges of the Second Judicial District, and the County Judge of Westchester County, have made arrangements by which a term of either the Supreme Court or County Court and Court of General Sessions will be held in the county each month of the ensuing year.

LONG ISLAND.

The law bearing on the recent election in Flushing seems to satisfy the people that however much truth may be contained in the assertion that Mr. PARSONS received a majority of six votes over Mr. FOGARTY, the former can be furnished with the certificate of election only in direct violation of the law. The law provides that the Justices of the Peace in the town shall act as Inspectors of Election; that at the close of the polls on the day of election the ballots shall be counted and the result publicly announced, and that within two days thereafter the certificate of election shall be filed with the clerk of the Board of Trustees. These formalities were complied with. The error alleged was not discovered for five days after the election.

NEW-JERSEY.

THOMAS GREENWOOD, of West Hoboken, who disappeared on the 7th inst., was, it is feared, murdered for his money, of which he is said to have possessed a considerable amount when he was last seen. The facts that have been ascertained have been concealed from the public for the purpose of obtaining more proof. It has been stated, however, upon good authority, that three men followed him across the river. Spots of blood are said to have been found upon the snow near his house. How truthful these reports are is not known, for the members of Mr. GREENWOOD'S family are not at home, and there appears to be no one among the neighbors who knows anything of the case. The Police are ignorant of the matter.

The citizens of Morristown held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the propriety of building a new railroad from Morristown to New-York. Complaint has been made for years of the management of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and efforts have been made from time to time to enlist capital in a new enterprise. The meeting yesterday was a step in the same direction. But few were present, and the meeting, after the appointment of a Committee, adjourned.

The accident in Jersey City, which was reported yesterday as having occurred on the New-Jersey Railroad, took place on the Erie Railway near the Prospect-street crossing. The accident was at the first incorrectly reported as Coroner BURNS. The name of the unfortunate man who was run over by the train was THEODORE HARDY. He was employed as a conductor on a freight train. He was 28 years of age, and leaves a wife at Port Jervis where he resided. Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, commenced an inquest last evening.

MARY ANN MCSPIRIT, the heroine of the "horse car abduction" sensation, which occupied a large portion of the space of one or two

The Newark Board of Trade has elected the following officers: President, DAVID DURYEE; Vice-Presidents, David Campbell, Samuel Atwater, George M. Spencer; Secretary, Robert S. Swords; Treasurer, Isaac Gaston; Directors, John C. Johnson, Edward Seeley, Geo. B. Swain, Henry Hill, Wm. Shove, David Price, Chas. E. Young, Charles M. Bolen and Theodore Macknet.

In the Union County Court of Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Jeremiah Mahoney, James Manning, James Croley, John Forrester and Margaret Forrester, for atrocious assault and battery, was continued. They were indicted for having assaulted PATRICK O'ROURKE at a wedding in September last.

WM. RANKIN, a well-known citizen of Newark, died suddenly last evening, aged 58 years.

Mr. WM. GLEDHILL, who for the past nine years has filled the office of Surrogate of Passaic County, died at his home in Paterson yesterday morning, of pneumonia, after a brief illness. Mr. GLEDHILL was age of 47 years, a native of Paterson and a graduate of Princeton College.

The Paterson Curling Club had a spirited curling match on the ice at Lake View yesterday afternoon.

PANIC AMONG COUNTERFEITERS.

Capture of Two Lithographers on the Charge of Manufacturing Revenue Stamps—Seventeen Printing Presses Found in Operation—A Large Quantity of Stamps Seized—Important Arrests by Deputy Marshal Crowley.

For some time past the officers connected with the United States Secret Service Division have been quietly engaged in the task of discovering the whereabouts of a certain gang of counterfeiters concerned in the manufacture and sale of revenue stamps. The illicit operations of the counterfeiters were conducted so cautiously as to temporarily baffle the skill of the most expert detectives. But yesterday the Government officers were rewarded for their patience and energy by the capture of two very prominent members of the gang, giving their names as CONRAD LETZER, Sr., and CONRAD FATZER, Jr., the latter being the son of the former. Both persons are lithographers. They were taken prisoners at their place of business, at No. 216 William-street, by Deputy Marshal CHRISTIE and Detective NETTLESHIP, belonging to the secret service. A large quantity of counterfeiters' materials was found on the premises, besides heavy piles of counterfeit two-cent internal revenue bank stamps. The whole lot if genuine would be worth $60,000. A considerable portion of the stamps were found to be affixed to blank bank checks. There was also captured at the prisoners' shop seventeen printing presses, the latter being in full operation, and making impressions of counterfeit stamps at the time of the raid. It is said that the greatest consternation was manifested by both lithographers on ascertaining the character of their official visitors, and at being caught by them in the very midst of their counterfeiting practices, with ample evidence of guilt in their possession. The FATZERS were taken before United States Commissioner BETTS, and were subsequently held in default of $20,000 each for an examination. Not being able to furnish the requisite bonds, they were lodged in Ludlow-street Jail. The detectives are now looking after the dealers who circulated the counterfeit stamps printed by the FATZERS, and have strong hopes of being able to find them.

MORE IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

OTTO KIRTZNAN, proprietor of a retail cigar store at Hoboken, and WM. BAGGS and ROBERT PARKER, aged respectively 19 and 20 years, were brought before Commissioner OSBORNE, yesterday, on a charge of dealing in counterfeit $20 notes purporting to have been issued by the Market National Bank of this City. The arrests were made by United States Deputy Marshal CROWLEY, who "worked" up the case in a very admirable manner. It appears that Mr. CROWLEY learned that KIRTZNAN had been in the habit of selling BAGGS and PARKER large quantities of this money for some time past at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar, and that he had on last Friday met the boys in a private room at the Atlantic Hotel, corner of New-Bowery and Oliver-street, and sold them fifteen of the $20 bills of the kind. PARKER was caught on Monday evening at a liquor store in West Twenty-seventh-street, with twelve of the counterfeit notes in his possession. KIRTZNAN was arrested at a restaurant on the Bowery. It is claimed that he was arrested in Hoboken some time ago on the charge of passing counterfeit money, but that he got off on the plea that he acted without criminal intent. BAGGS and PARKER were committed in default of $3,000 bail. KIRTZNAN was held in $15,000 bail, which he was unable to obtain. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY will represent the Government in the prosecution of the prisoners.

First Congressional District Democratic Convention.

Yesterday morning the long-anticipated Convention for reapportioning the basis of representation in future Congressional and Senatorial Conventions, was convened in Jamaica. Suffolk County was represented by six delegates, headed by H. A. REEVES, M. C.; Queen's County was represented by eight delegates, headed by STEPHEN TABER, Ex-M. C.; Richmond County was represented by four delegates, headed by SAMUEL BARTON. The above representation is strictly in accordance with the old rule. The Convention was called to order by Mr. ARMSTRONG, of the Central Committee, at whose nomination SAMUEL BARTON, of Richmond, was chosen Chairman. Messrs. DOWNING and ROGERS were chosen Secretaries. Mr. REEVES addressed the Convention at some length, arguing principally against the increase of representation, and passingly against increased representation in the proceedings of the present Convention. The adoption of the latter rule would have deprived Messrs. ARMSTRONG and MCKENNA, of Queens, of a voice in the Convention. Judge ARMSTRONG spoke in opposition to the movement, and when the motion was put it was lost.

Mr. DEGRAW, of Queens, offered a resolution asking the Convention to increase the representation in future Conventions so that the standard would be as follows: Queens, 16; Suffolk, 12; Richmond, 8.

Mr. REEVES opposed the resolution, and produced statistical documents to show that Queens was justly entitled to an increase of one representative, and Richmond to an increase of one, while Suffolk should remain unaltered. Messrs. TABER and ARMSTRONG argued in favor of Mr. DEGRAW'S resolution. Mr. SMITH, of Suffolk, moved an amendment making the increased representation stand as follows: Queens, 14; Suffolk, 12; Richmond, 8. The amendment was lost. The original motion was then adopted. Therefore, all future Congressional or Senatorial Conventions will consist of thirty-six delegates instead of fifteen, or one delegate to every 640 people in Queens County, one to every 690 in Suffolk County, and one to every 709 in Richmond County. A resolution was offered recommending the several towns in the different counties to exercise judgment and discretion in the selection of delegates, and to divide the number so that every town may be represented, after which the Convention adjourned.

A Camp Meeting Affray—Trial of Samuel Gaston for Murder.

The trial of SAMUEL GASTON, in Bucks County, Penn., for the murder of WM. BROWN, a colored man, at a negro camp meeting on the west bank of the Delaware, opposite Trenton, commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Friday last, and was concluded on Monday night. The circumstances of the affray, in which four white men and seven or eight negroes took part, and in which five persons received injuries, were fully published in these columns on the day succeeding its occurrence in August last. The testimony adduced at the trial proved that GASTON was first attacked by the negroes, and that the shots which he fired at the negroes, one of whom was the murdered man, were fired in self-defence. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. GASTON is a resident of Trenton, and is well connected.

John B. Gough on Woman's Rights and Other Things.

At the Cooper Institute, last evening, for the benefit of Mr. ORVILLE GARDNER, Mr. GOUGH delivered his lecture on "Fact and Fiction." The lecturer did not, however, confine himself to any subject in particular, but touched on almost every conceivable theme. The fact that this was Mr. GOUGH'S last lecture in New-York, for some time at least, was sufficient to fill the hall. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he was willing, and intended, to give Mr. GARDNER one lecture every year, and that was all that he could do. He then proceeded with his lecture, in the course of which he alluded to "woman's rights." He believed that every true woman could find out her mission without a committee to find it out for her. [Loud applause.] He did not know before that women had so many wrongs. He believed in a true marriage where each should yield to the other. It was not true that women were inferior to men. The Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission would have died during the war had it not been for the women. He was not an advocate of women's rights according to the doctrine of some strong-minded women. Woman has the right to labor and to remunerative pay for it. Let her vote if she has to pay taxes, but he must say that he did not believe in her voting now. He should not like to see women running to a fire, or serving in the militia, or climbing the rattlines to reef a foretopsail. Woman in her sphere is all powerful and has enough to do.

At the close of the lecture Mr. GARDNER was introduced to the audience. This whilom celebrated prize fighter having been converted some time since, has stood firm in the faith despite the

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 14—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86, old, 84¾; 1867, 86½; Ten-forties, 82¾. Erie Railway Shares, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady; Middling Upland, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

PARIS, Dec. 14—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 73f. 40c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 14—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 14.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 91¾@91⅞ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Dec. 14.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat: Low Middling, afloat, 132f. 5c.

HAMBURG, Dec. 14.—Petroleum opened flat yesterday at 15 marc-bancos 4 schilling, and closed heavy at 15 marc-bancos 2 schilling.

BREMEN, Dec. 14.—Petroleum opened flat yesterday and closed flat.

LONDON, Dec. 14—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money, and 92 9-16¾ for the account. American Securities quiet; United States Five-twenties, 85⅞ for the issues of 1862, and 84⅞ for the old issue of 1865.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—1:30 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—California White Wheat declining, at 9s. 3d. ₱ cental; Red Winter Wheat, 8s. 9d. @8s. 10d.

The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 7,500 quarters, of which 6,000 are American.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 60s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for New Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Sugar firmer at 29s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 72f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON, Dec. 14—2:30 P. M.—Consols close at 92@92¼ for money, and 92¼ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. Five-twenty Bonds, 86 for the issue of 1862; 84¾ for the issue of 1865, and 87 for the issue of 1867. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—4:30 P. M.—The Cotton market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation.

LONDON, Dec. 14—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. ₱ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 14.—United States Bonds closed firm but quiet; Five-twenties, 91¾.

HAVRE, Dec. 14.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Dec. 14.—Petroleum closed flat at 50¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 off buying, par @1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet at $3 75@4 for Spring Extras. WHEAT active for No. 1; sales at 86c.; No. 2, 85¼c.@85¾c.; in the afternoon irregular; free sellers of No. 2 at 85¼c. cash, and seller December. CORN quiet at 77¼c. for No. 2; in the afternoon dull at 77¼c. for No. 2. OATS in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 2 at 42¼c. cash, 42¾c. December, 36½; Ten-forties, 82¾. Erie Railway Shares, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady; Middling Upland, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

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